

THE AMERICAN

20c • JANUARY 1972

LEGION

MAGAZINE

Some A,B,C's of the President's War on Inflation

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

A NEW FOOTHOLD FOR "CONQUERED" DISEASES?

100 YEARS OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS

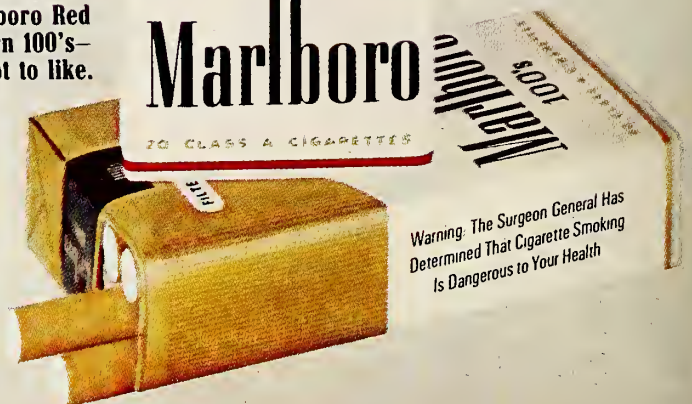
WHAT'S KILLING AMERICAN MAGAZINES?



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100's: 22 mg. "tar," 1.5 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Aug. '71

The American

LEGION

Magazine

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JANUARY 1972

Volume 92, Number 1

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

SOVIET MILITARY POWER

SIR: May I express my gratitude for your up-to-date and informative article, "The Growth of Soviet Military Power," in the November issue. Far too many of us are either ignorant of such developments or by our own volition are inclined to disregard the problem. Most older veterans, I'm sure, are both aware and concerned, but we of the Vietnam breed generally act complacent and "fed up" with this situation. The modern generation tends to desire peace without expenditure to assure it, or at least deter its opposite, and considers arms statistics as belonging to the class of "commie-scare propaganda." I, too, would like more capital for education and improvement; but I also worry a lot. For some reason, the USSR frightens me, in spite of liberal logic. Such articles are welcome and necessary to make some people ponder this crazy state of affairs.

JAMES R. LOUGHREY
State College, Pa.

SIR: Your article on Soviet military power was quite enlightening (to this 18-year-old) and clearly presents a challenge the United States should not underestimate. However, in your endeavor to warn the public, you neglected to include another aspect of our changing role in the world power scene: the power of the people.

A nation is not only maintained by a strong military but by a strong adult generation. There's been a steady change from the generation that forged this nation to the generation that is emerging today. This upcoming generation in the U.S. is the next logical step downward. History tells us the scene is not new; nations before us have taken the same plunge to destruction.

SAMUEL H. GIESY, III
Huntington Beach, Calif.

SIR: In a recent edition of our local newspaper there was an article titled "U.S. will sell Soviets \$185 million in grain." Referring to your article on the growth of the Soviet military, I find it difficult to correlate the two articles. If both articles are true, it would appear that the U.S. is inviting people to dinner who are threatening our lives. True, the people who are coming to dinner are paying for the dinner. I wonder if the price we are requesting is large enough to

cover the risk to our country's security.

MONTY SNYDER
Louisville, Ky.

OUR ELECTRIC POWER SHORTAGE

SIR: My compliments to you and Dr. Jerry Pournelle for his excellent piece, "Our Looming Electric Power Shortage" (Oct.).

Dr. Pournelle stripped away a lot of the strident nonsense and misinformation which has been so often recycled by some of our bleeding-heart conservationists. America need not worry about future energy sources if the more emotional preservationists would only allow governmental regulatory bodies and public utilities to get on with the important task of supplying the nation's power needs. Your article proved America can have a balanced environment, a strong economy and a good way of life.

LAWRENCE R. McDONNELL
San Francisco, Calif.



"Good morning, all of you out there in congregationland."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

SIR: Having read your article on our looming electric power shortage, I must state that it was very informative, highly educational and a definite eye-opener. I must also confess that I was guilty of many of the false ideas and impressions about the various forms of energy, their availability, the pollution they cause and the danger they might present to man and his environment. Your statement that public education on atomic power is far behind public mis-education on it is certainly correct. The article should do a great deal in helping correct this condition.

DARIO D. ROSSINI
Plymouth, Wis.

SIR: The article on impending power shortage was most interesting and informative. It presented a strong argument for nuclear-powered electric plants.

In the Lake Michigan area, as I read the papers, there is considerable opposition to nuclear plants which discharge heated water into the lake. Conservationists claim it will be very harmful to marine life. This article very carefully avoided this subject. I wonder why?

JAMES W. CROWE
Chicago, Ill.

SIR: Dr. Pournelle's article was excellent in many respects. But he was seriously remiss in recommending that we try to develop breeder-generators as our major future source of power. He made no mention of the chief problem—the thermal pollution which the great quantities of heat from such generators introduce into our rivers and lakes. This was a serious omission.

J. P. BARNABY
Seattle, Wash.

Other readers said the same thing in letters to us. They appear to have read too hastily. The fact is that in the body of the article Dr. Pournelle said that heat management is the number one problem that we must solve in order to get abundant, clean power from breeder-generators.

NOVEMBER AD COMMENTS

SIR: I was angered, shocked, disappointed and chagrined to see the Moneysworth ad on page 55 of the November issue. Did you read over the subject matter of the ad—how to escape the draft; how to take bankruptcy; providing teen-agers with birth-control information; etc., etc. I strongly protest your accepting advertising of this sort.

HOWARD HEDTKE
Lindenwood, Ill.

SIR: Re that Moneysworth ad you ran, it is just great for the Legion to get Ginzburg's "moneysworth" for the ad, as I am sure that no Legionnaires will give him any "moneysworth" back in orders.

JACK P. L. GRANT
San Francisco, Calif.

"FREE" BURIAL PLOTS COSTLY TO VETS

SIR: As president of the Monument Builders of Pennsylvania, I was very pleased to read the article, "Free Burial Plots in Private Cemeteries Could Cost Veterans More Than Expected" (News-letter, Nov.). We have tried to get the local newspapers to publish a similar article, but so far to no avail.

JOHN R. PESAVENTO
Scranton, Pa.

PING PONG DIPLOMACY

SIR: In your article, "What's Behind Ping Pong Diplomacy?" (Oct.), you failed to include one of the most important, but often overlooked, aspects of the President's planned visit to China. It is this: Regardless of the in-

tentions of the President, the communists will publish pictures around the world in the form of propaganda which will show the President of the United States giving the smile of friendship to the communist murderers as he grasps their bloody hands in affectionate friendship. By this type of propaganda the reds will convince millions of the world's peoples that the Chinese communists now have the friendship and assistance of the U.S. because the President has paid homage to them on behalf of the U.S.

This tremendous propaganda advantage accruing to the communists will cause severe demoralization of the free anti-communist world in this protracted struggle of psychological warfare. For these reasons The American Legion should urge the President to cancel the trip.

BILL R. NEEL
Lubbock, Tex.

A MASCOT'S GRAVE

SIR: During WW2, a U.S. Army unit was based near the village of Arlesford, in Hampshire, England. Near the village, on the bank of the Arle River, there is a small grave with a very neatly lettered headstone which reads, "Here lies 'Hambone Jnr', the faithful friend of the 47th Infantry Regt.—9th Division United States Army—April 1944."

The grave appears to be fairly neat in appearance, though few of the local people know anything about the circumstances pertaining to the grave, or animal, in question. I assume that the animal was a mascot of the regiment, as it is fairly obvious that the men took a great deal of trouble in erecting such a headstone.

IAIN T. PATERSON
Lanarkshire, Scotland

SEEKS FORMER MEMBERS OF LEGION POST 3, FRANCE

SIR: In order to prepare a history of American Legion Post #3, La Rochelle, France, I would like to hear from former members and Charter officers of the Post. The Post was activated in 1959 and discontinued in 1962, when U.S. forces left the area. Considering the brief life of the Post, time is most important if a lasting history of those three short years is to be recorded.

A. EARLE SCHLEGEL
14 Watt St.
South River, N.J. 08882

FREE RECYCLING PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Aluminum Association, of 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, has available three new brochures, copies of which are available at no charge: "Aluminum Can Recycling Centers," (listing about 675 locations in 31 states), "The Solid Waste Crisis, One Answer," and "Litter, Solid Waste and Aluminum Recycling, Questions and Answers." Direct requests to "Department of Environmental Services," in care of the Association at the above address. This magazine cannot supply the brochures.

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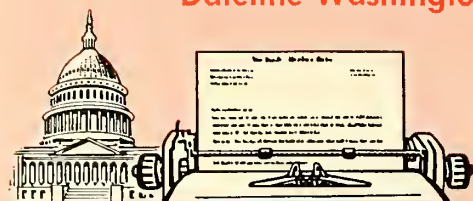
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SIX-YEAR TERM FOR PRESIDENT? CARGO THEFT CRACKDOWN. U.S. YEAR STAYS FISCAL.

Even as the nation sets its sights on the Presidential race in 1972, a Senate subcommittee is studying a proposal to limit the Chief Executive's election to a single six-year term.

Approximately 160 bills have been introduced in Congress—and some debated—since the first Constitutional Convention, after 60 ballots, established the four-year rule.

It was 21 years ago—after Franklin Delano Roosevelt's fourth consecutive term—that the 22nd Amendment limited the President to two four-year terms.

Latest move for a single six-year span, aimed at giving the President the opportunity to be more of a statesman and less of a politician, is spearheaded by Senators Mansfield, Montana Democrat, and Aiken, Vermont Republican.

Senator Aiken argues that "no President can give his best to the nation or maintain our prestige in the world as long as he is constantly being fired on by those whose principal purpose is to keep him from being reelected."

Justice Department has launched a crackdown against looting of interstate shipments, a specialty of organized crime amounting to \$1.5 billion annually.

The thieves, who systematically plunder the cargoes moving on land, sea and air are at the same time filching \$5 a year from the pockets of every American citizen, because the consumer ultimately has to pay for the pilfering, according to Att'y Gen. John N. Mitchell.

The government has ordered all U. S. attorneys to join state and local enforcement officials in taking counter-measures and security actions so as to reduce the annual losses of \$900 million from trucks, \$250 million from freight trains, \$200 million from ships and \$110 million from planes.

The federal attack on this crime sector was initiated in October, after latest data indicated that interstate cargo snatching had jumped by 21% in a single

year. Congress is expected to back up the drive with tough legislation.

A two-year effort to persuade Congress to place the U. S. Government on a calendar year basis, from January 1 to December 31, has suffered a serious setback from a thumbs-down report of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations.

As a result of the Committee's rejection, the government can expect to continue for many years to come its traditional fiscal year, which begins on July 1 of one year and ends on June 30 of the succeeding year.

The push to change the government operations and budget cycle was stimulated by the belief that Congress would be more likely to enact appropriation bills on time under a calendar year system. The Committee, however, concluded that the change in the 12-month period of the operative year would do little to overcome the real problems—bureaucratic red tape and Congressional delays—which lead to failure of appropriations bills to meet the fiscal year deadline.

"Such a change would be much like putting a touch of Merthiolate on a broken leg," said Committee Chairman Brooks, Tex.

PEOPLE & QUOTES

RED DISCORD

"We can thank God that all the Communist powers in Asia don't get along." Adm. John S. McCain, commander, U. S. Forces in the Pacific

ROAD TO PEKING

"The (President's) trip is intended to end the isolation from each other of two great people." Henry A. Kissinger, White House adviser.

LIBERTY'S ENEMY

"The excuse for the destruction of liberty is always the plea of necessity—that there is no alternative." Prof. Milton Friedman, U. of Chicago.

SUMMIT WARINESS

"Summit diplomacy is to be approached with the wariness with which a prudent physician prescribes a habit-forming drug—to be employed rarely and under the most exceptional circumstances." Dean Rusk, former Sec'y of State.

BEARISH ON WORLD

"The world economy is entering a stage of lessened growth in which—problems of activity and unemployment will raise universal concern." Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, French Minister of Economy.

NUCLEAR PREPAREDNESS

"In this nuclear age, there will be no lead time for leisurely rearmament." Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

THIS IS A TRUE STORY*

All details in our file #3789. Only the name of the Universal graduate has been changed to respect his desire for privacy . . . Ed.

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Yet, when Ted Vernon mailed his envelope, everything he dreamed of suddenly became possible. *It was the single most profitable act of his life.* Yet all he did was mail a coupon like the one at the bottom of this page.

Free book put Ted on road to big income

The coupon brought Ted the same fascinating Free Book you can have in just a few days. It's an eye opener! It tells the story of a world of opportunity all around you in the booming Accident Investigation field.

It was all new to Ted. He'd hardly even heard of Accident Investigation. Yet Ted Vernon felt he had found his perfect opportunity.

And he had! Soon Ted was forging ahead fast in his new exciting career. His first full year he made \$14,768.72. Since then he's averaging \$20,000 working about six months a year. The rest of the time he relaxes and takes it easy.

He learned secrets of success in 30 minutes

Ted skimmed through Universal's Free Book in 30 minutes and changed his life. He learned many money-making facts! But the three big points that headed Ted to his success are:

- Accident Investigation is a \$19 billion dollar industry booming to new heights every year. It's safe from layoff, recessions and automation—accidents continue no matter what.
- More men are urgently needed to investigate some 22 million accidents each year.
- For more than 20 years, Universal's training-by-mail has been the path to success for thousands of men in this high-pay field.

So there it was—the opportunity of a lifetime. Ted grabbed it—fast. He enrolled for Universal's by-mail training at the mere cost of cigarette money.

It was surprisingly easy. Ted simply studied his brief, interesting lessons at home in his spare time, at his own pace. He didn't risk a single paycheck because he kept right on with his old job until he could start making money quickly in Accident Investigation.

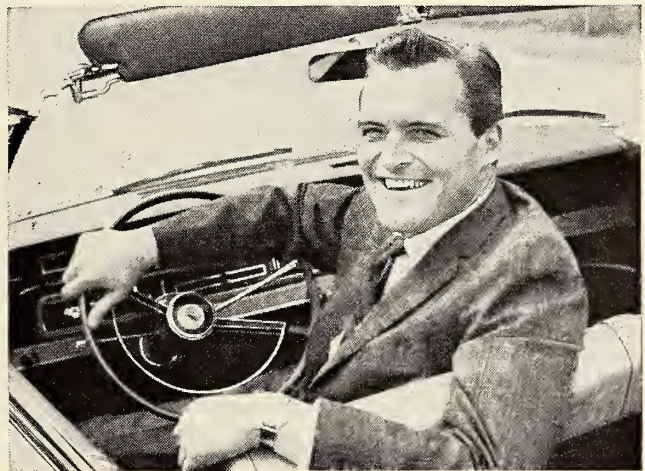
Ted Vernon's income is unusually high and not typical of the industry. He's a busy specialist in storm loss adjusting. But it does show the big potential in this great field even for men with no college and no experience. Read these reports from recent Universal students:

"My income has more than doubled."

—J. T. Woodruff of Louisiana.

"Thanks to you, I was contacted by 17 top companies."

—Donald Doris of Illinois.



"My income averages \$1,200 to \$2,000 a month."

—Ed Crouch of California.

"A raise every three months for the next two years, plus new car and expense account."

—Oscar Singletary of Georgia.

"My salary has increased by 63%."

—Marcel Roy, Canada.

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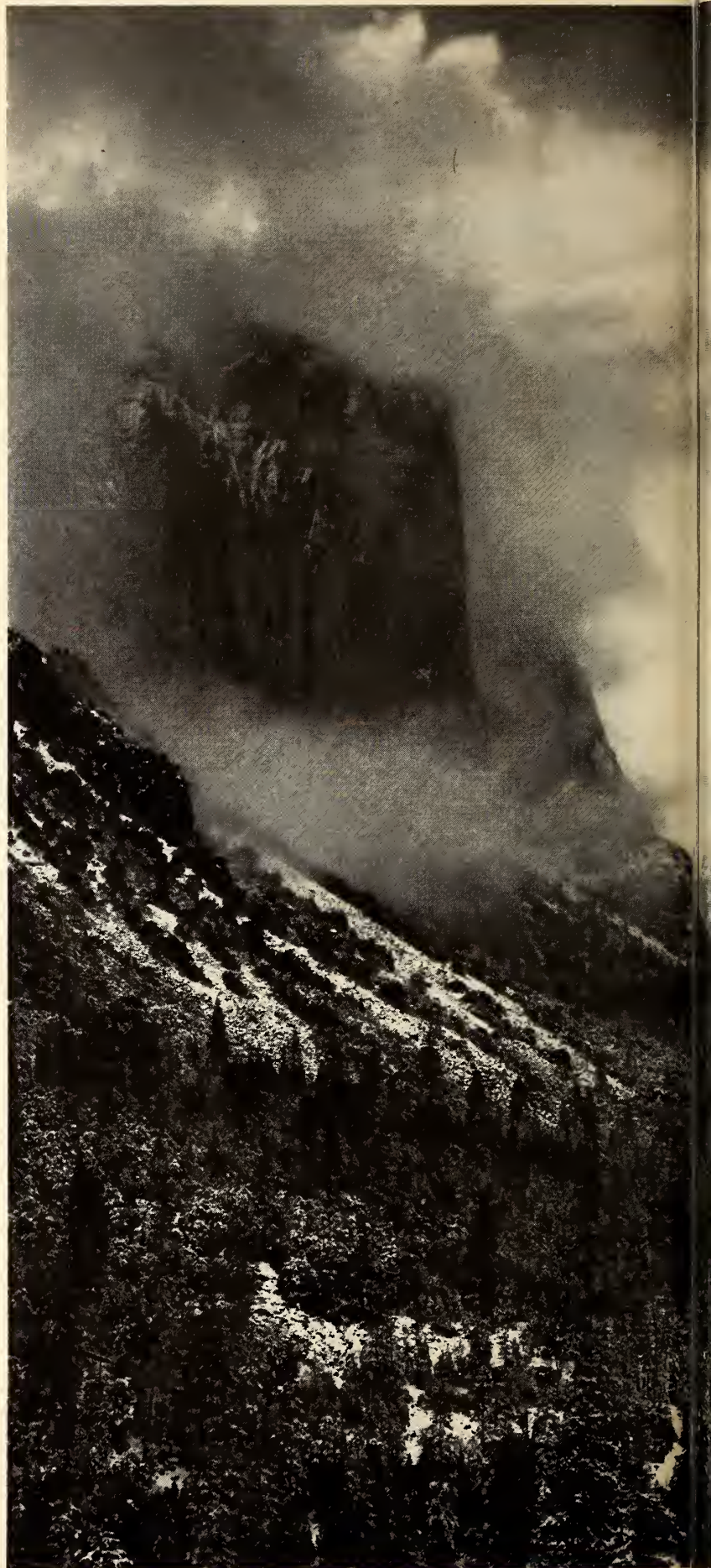
100 YEARS OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS

IN 1864, Abraham Lincoln signed a bill giving Yosemite Valley to California "for public use. . . ." As Yosemite was then given to a state for that purpose, it missed being our first National Park. On March 1, 1872, President Grant signed a bill making Yellowstone our first National Park. Thus, March 1, 1972, will mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of our National Parks. In 1890, Yosemite became the second National Park, quickly followed by the big tree groves of nearby Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. (The latter became part of the larger King's Canyon National Park in 1940.) Today, there are 36 National Parks and more in the offing, as well as nearly 250 preserved areas and sites having other designations, such as National Monuments, Historic Parks and Sites, Seashores, Parkways, Battlefields, Scenic Trails and Riverways, etc. There are nearly 20 such designations besides "National Park." All told, they embrace about 30 million acres from Maine to Alaska and Hawaii. Here, in ten pages, are photos of a few of them.

Back in 1872, the paintings and even more the photography of William H. Jackson helped persuade the East that such wonders as Yellowstone existed and should be preserved.

New Jersey-born Jackson, a Civil War veteran, roamed the West in 1866 and 1867 at age 23. In 1868, he got a job

(Continued on page 10)



Ansel Adams' magnificent photo, "Winter storm over Yosemite." Yosemite, ou



first large natural area set aside for public use (1864), became our second National Park (1890).



Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone—1871.

The Scenic Photos of William H. Jackson

photographing the rugged West for railroad construction—a pursuit that grew into a passion for its own sake. He devised a horse-drawn darkroom for the cumbersome wet-plate photography of those days. He hand-hauled his huge camera gear up peaks and through gorges, mixing his short-lived, light-sensitive emulsions on the spot.

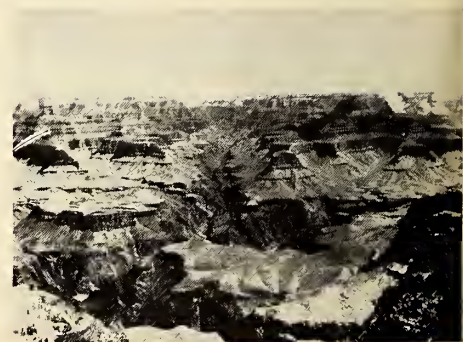
Only Jackson's death in New York at age 99 in 1942 finally divorced him from the photography of scenic America. Edsel Ford bought 40,000 of Jack-



Big Trees, Mariposa Grove, Yosemite.



Mount Rainier.



Grand Canyon.

son's glass negatives for the Dearborn Museum in 1936, and the State Historical Society of Colorado has thousands more. His visual proof of Yellowstone did more, perhaps, than the testimony of official eyewitnesses to convince Congress and the people to create our first National Park in 1872. Jackson had been an official member of an 1871 team to report on Yellowstone to Congress. It is fitting that Jackson Hole and Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park are named for him.

The Old Faithful photo at left was taken during the 1871 expedition. The dates of the other photos here are uncertain. *(Continued on page 12)*



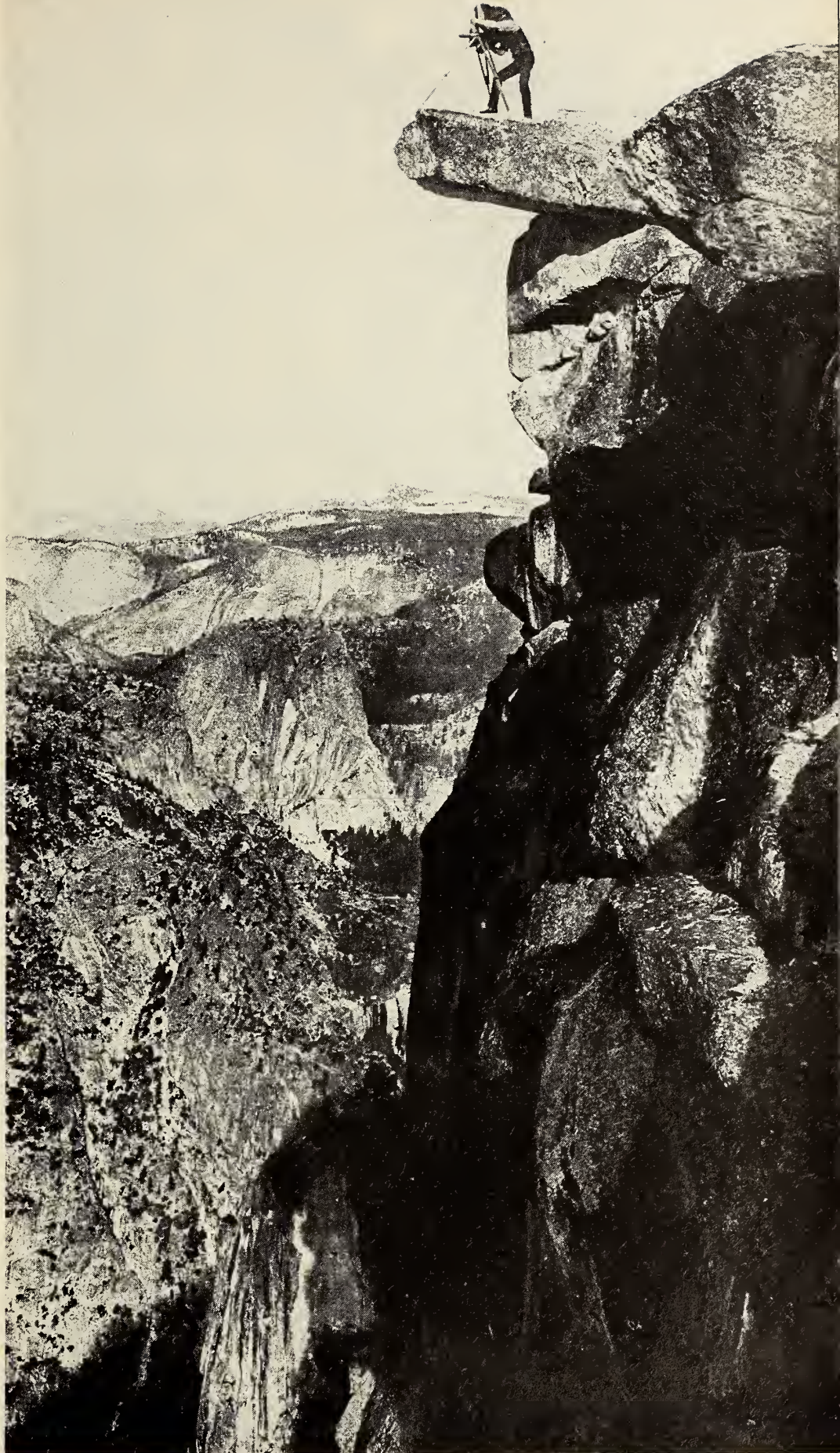
Lower Yosemite Falls.



Mesa Verde.



Jackson Hole and the Tetons.



William H. Jackson at work, Glacier Point, Yosemite.



Sequoia Nat'l Park, with world's largest trees and high Sierra trails.



Cape Hatteras, N.C., became our first National Seashore in 1937.

ALL PHOTOS JOSEF MUENCH

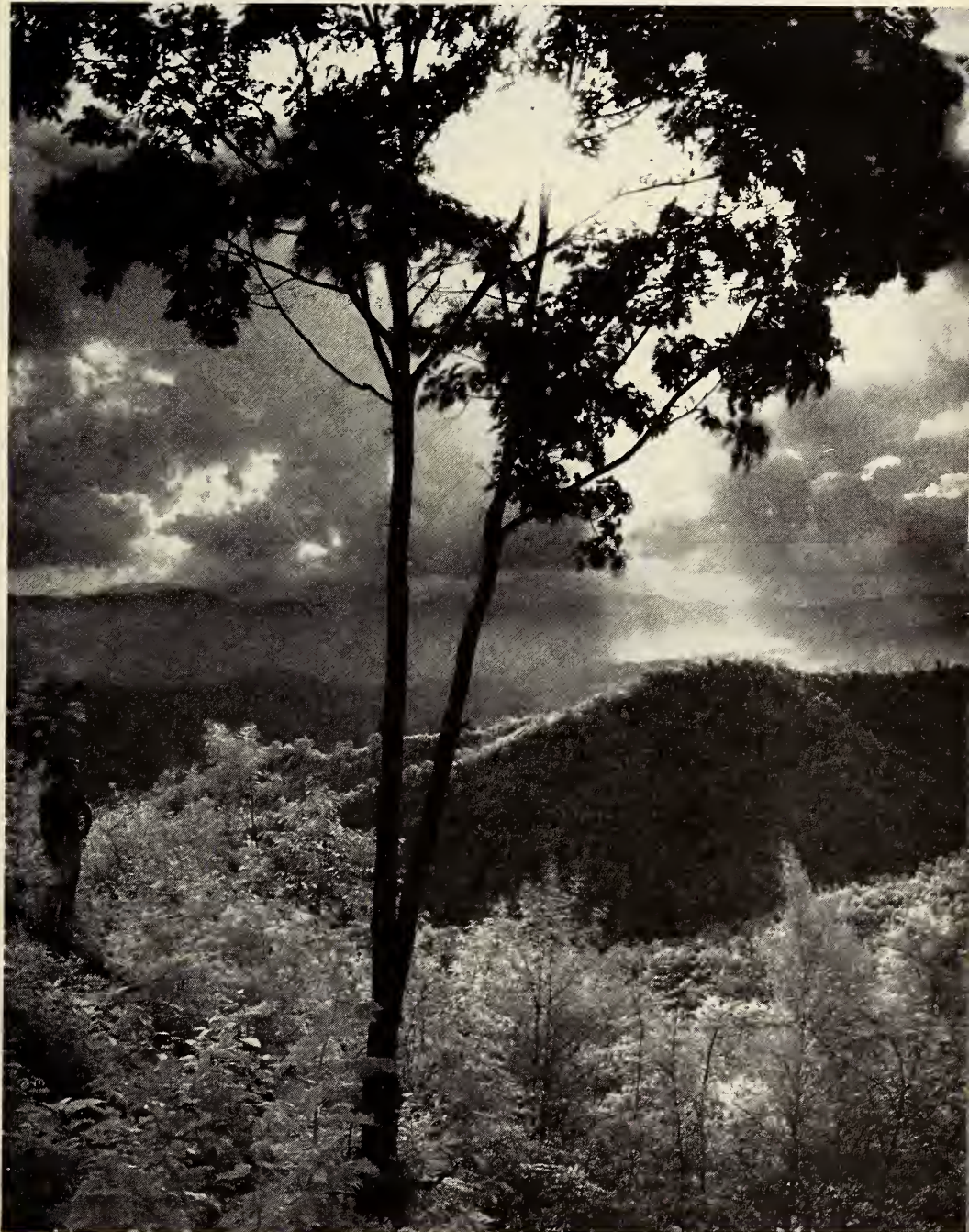
CONTINUED

100 Years of Our National Parks A More Modern Look

Here are some modern photos of some of our National Parks and (above) of Cape Hatteras National Seashore in North Carolina.

At left is California's Sequoia National Park, established in 1890, where huge trees many thousands of years old abound. It adjoins King's Canyon National Park (see page 14) containing more Big Trees as well as rugged mountain and canyon landscape. Both parks are starting points for high Sierra trails. Sequoia is accessible by road and has camping and store facilities. But some of the parks are more rugged for people, having few or no facilities except foot and pack trails. So the visitor is well-advised to find out about facilities before visiting any particular National Park.

Petrified Forest Nat'l Park, Arizona (below), Bryce Canyon Nat'l Park in Utah (p. 15) and Mesa Verde (Colo.) can be taken in by a passing tourist who stops to spend a few hours. Tourists can motel it at Gatlinburg, Tenn., outside Great Smokies Nat'l Park (right) on the Tennessee-North Carolina border. Summer reservations in Gatlinburg's motel city should be made well in advance—and be prepared for a slow but stunning
(Continued on page 14)

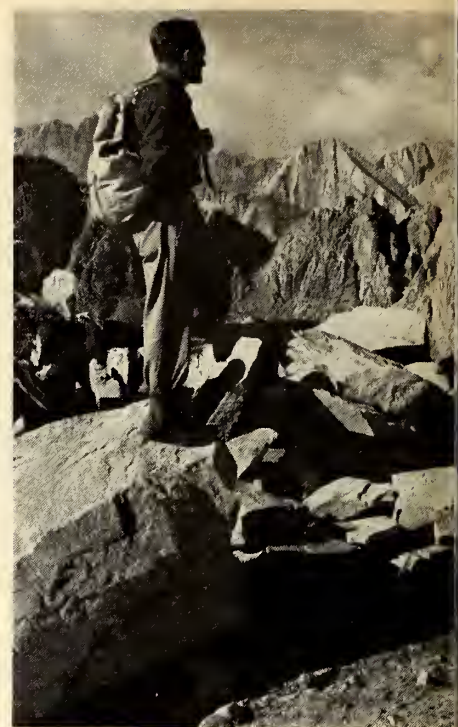


Petrified Forest Nat'l Park, Ariz.

Great Smokies Nat'l Park (Tenn.-N.C.), highest mountains in the East.



Acadia National Park, on Mt. Desert Island, Maine.



King's Canyon Nat'l Park, Calif.

CONTINUED

100 Years of Our National Parks

mile-high auto trip across the Smokies.

To camp inside this park and in some of the others requires preparation based on inquiry.

Non-tropical rain forests are a rarity on earth, but the mountains of the Olympic Peninsula, west of Seattle, Wash., are the home of an unusual northern rain forest. Much of it is preserved in Olympic National Park. The casual auto tourist can see a little of it—to the serious camper and hiker who comes prepared it is a wonderland.

Glacier National Park in northern Montana is among the more awesome for sheer Rocky Mountain scenery. Like Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado and a few others it annually attracts tourists by the tens of thousands and has the wherewithal to accommodate such numbers on the premises.

Acadia National Park, on Mt. Desert Island, preserves the more stunning aspects of the Maine coast. Its waters are a heaven for sailboaters, and its bracing summer air is manna for city dwellers.

One of the most peaceful inhabited spots on earth is Zion Nat'l Park in southern Utah, not a far drive from Bryce Canyon. Zion Canyon is approached by a road that tunnels through nearby cliffs. There's an old Mormon village at the southern end. Many a visitor who just drives by to look elects to stay longer—if only for the sense of being shut off from the cares of the world at the tranquil bottom of Zion.

(Continued on page 16)



Olympic Nat'l Park, Washington. A northern rain forest.



Big Tree and high Sierra country.



Bryce Canyon Nat'l Park, a riot of stratified color in southern Utah.



Glacier Nat'l Park, Montana, with its stunning Rocky Mountain scenery.



View from the Blue Ridge National Parkway in Shenandoah National Park, Virginia.



Haleakala National Park, one of two volcanic Nat'l Parks in Hawaii.



Big Bend Nat'l Park, where the Rio Grande makes its big bend in Texas.



The most stupendous of them all, Grand Canyon Nat'l Park, Ariz.

CONTINUED

100 Years of Our National Parks

Among the National Parks less well-known to the millions are Platt, in Oklahoma; Hawaii Volcanoes and Haleakala Nat'l Parks in Hawaii; Big Bend Nat'l Park in Texas; Voyageurs Nat'l Park on the Minnesota-Ontario border; Isle Royale in Lake Superior; Mt. McKinley in Alaska, and beautiful Wind Cave in South Dakota's Black Hills. Everglades, in Florida, is of course well-known, as are Crater Lake, Ore.; Hot Springs, Ark.; and the great caves situated in Mammoth Cave Nat'l Park in Kentucky, and Carlsbad Caverns Nat'l Park in New Mexico.

With the celebration of the 100th anniversary, readers will hear a great deal more about the National Parks in the year just starting

THE END.



One of many dude ranches for visitors to Grand Teton Nat'l Park, Wyo.

Haig Babian, right, the economist on this author team, is a specialist on wage-price controls for the Research Institute of America.



By **HAIG BABIAN**
and
PETER D. BOLTER

Some A,B,C's of the President's War on Inflation

THERE ARE those who say they are confused by what are called President Nixon's wage-price controls and the Administration's policies on foreign trade and the dollar—all of which you might call our sudden "all-out war on inflation."

Of course, there's confusion. The mere situation is so involved that the first guy who says it's all clear to him should have his head examined.

We're dealing with nothing less than an effort across the whole sweep of our economy, here and abroad, to arrest a trend of more than 30 years of bad habits in which the cost of everything has been merrily rising. No effort to arrest it all at once could be simple or tackled without confusion. Most of our normal bread-and-butter activities are affected. The inflation problem, figuratively speaking, has a thousand heads and ten thousand tails. The solution may have more.

Consider how long the list is of only the more familiar facets of the problem.

Here at home, everyone has tried to meet his own increases in costs by charging more for what he does. Then everyone else charged him more, then he charged everyone else more, then they charged him more . . . without end.

Individually, everyone was more or less justified. If you are charged more you have to charge more.

Collectively, it has all been nonsense and increasingly more dangerous to the welfare of each and all of us.

Little has been—or could be—gained by getting more while paying more at the same time. Just that much of our inflation has had us on a treadmill.

Meanwhile, this process that has gained us very little has made our savings and retirement benefits shrink in value while it has made it ever riskier for new businesses to open or for old ones to expand, or even to order more goods than absolutely necessary.

New investments could lose their value too fast as the dollars tied up in them lost value to inflation. They had to earn more and more in order to be worth the risk of investing. The money tied up in goods has shrunk in value as the goods sat on shelves or in ware-

houses, unless their prices were constantly hiked. Just this much made it inevitable that either the inflation would go through the roof or there'd come a day of less work and less real income for Americans in general—an ultimate recession or even a depression. But more.

- As our prices soared, it became cheaper to import many goods than to buy American.

- As our wages soared, it became cheaper to move all or part of some of our businesses abroad.

- The rising prices of our goods made them harder to sell abroad, and harder to sell here in competition with foreign imports.

- For decades we supported a false, high value for our dollar abroad which—as we shall see—made it even harder to sell our goods overseas or compete with imports here.

- We've been taxing ourselves to send money abroad for foreign aid or military expenditures—less and less of which returned when our ability declined to sell goods abroad and thus bring it back as profits from foreign trade.

There's nothing simple about this familiar web of evils. It would be amazing if an effort to untangle it all at once—after 30 years of ingrained bad habits—weren't endlessly complicated.

The President and Congress thought about imposing controls for a long time before they acted. In 1970, Congress finally passed a law giving the President the basic powers he's now using. He thought them over another year before acting. Then he imposed a 90-day freeze (Phase 1) to give him and all the assistants at his command time to work out the next step of the controls (what's now called Phase 2).

If they needed 90 days more after years of thought, those of us on the outside shouldn't make too much of a point of how simple it isn't. You can't clarify it all in a paragraph. The main pieces make more sense if they are put in some sort of order and looked at one at a time.

The broadest question of all is: Why

controls now, after so many years of getting by without them in spite of earlier inflation?

The simplest answer is that all of our years of inflation finally reached the stage of acute national danger in 1970-71. Then, political enemies came together, at least temporarily, as they recognized that the disaster point had been reached. A Democratic Congress gave a Republican President huge powers to act in 1970, at a time when he was still reluctant to use them. That couldn't happen in American politics unless those in the know saw that the inflation thing was coming to an intolerable crisis. Democrats don't normally force vast powers on unwilling Republicans. The President, who hadn't wanted to use such powers and hadn't asked for them, reversed himself within a year.

Economic rivals came together in the same way. Labor and management (as well as conservative and liberal economists who could agree on little else) have always shuddered at the thought of federal controls of prices and wages. Yet, before the President acted, leaders in all three camps had come out for controls. In the 1970's, though not before, inflation in the United States had finally reached the point where there was almost universal agreement that emergency action was needed on a broad scale.

Almost everything else had been tried piecemeal. Taxes had been raised to cure our ills—and lowered. Interest rates had been raised—and lowered. Labor and management had been asked to follow "guidelines" in setting wages and prices. Steps had been taken to protect the gold dollar overseas, with other nations cooperating. Friendly efforts to limit imports had been tried, and unfriendly quotas had been set on some imports. Result? Our inflation only got worse. In the 1970's, nothing but major surgery was left—an assault on inflation right across the board of our economy.

We've heard the experts say that the "inflation rate" has reached 6% annually, and that one goal of our crash program is to get it down to about 2%.

If you aren't an economist, it isn't easy to appreciate what 6% annual inflation means as compared to 2%. Hardly anything in our economy has been rising in cost *that* fast for any appreciable time. But there is one item around that has averaged 6% inflation for the last 35 years. What happened to it is a pretty chilling example of what 6% annual inflation means when it applies to almost everything.

In some metropolitan areas, nice six-room houses on nice lots that sold for \$6,000 in 1937 went for about \$45,000 in 1971. That comes almost exactly to a yearly average of 6% inflation of the prices of such houses for 35 years.

If they keep rising at 6% annually those houses will sell for over \$104,000 in 1986! The one-year increase in 1987 would then exceed the \$6,000 cost back in 1937.

These particular suburban houses have been exceptional—over the years perhaps our most inflated item. Nobody claimed that their fate was a national catastrophe. But when the national annual inflation rate recently hit 6%, it meant that, on the average, *every* product and service in the country was starting to go the same way!

At that rate, the average price of everything would more than double in 12 years. Then, if we each managed to double our incomes in 12 years we'd have slipped behind a little. Meanwhile, the value of our retirement benefits and savings would suffer serious loss.

Consider what happens to retirement income. Under 2% inflation, if you retire at 65 you'll find that when you are 75 it would take \$121.89 to buy what \$100 bought when you retired. That's bad enough, but...

Under 6% annual inflation it would take \$178.83 at age 75 to buy what \$100 bought ten years earlier. This isn't hardship, it's disaster for people whose chance to earn the difference is nil. At age 77, the buying power of the retirement dollar shrinks to less than half of what it was at 65.

Small wonder that many working members of labor unions have said publicly that they could forego large wage increases if the inflation rate could be brought back down. There's little to gain from wages that rise when prices rise too. But there's much to lose when the same trend is almost a death blow to the retirement incomes that many union members have built up through years of effort. It's just as bad for savings and investments.

If you put \$100 in a savings account and let it sit there at 4% interest for three years, the interest will bring the balance up to \$112.49. But what is its value?

If inflation has been at the 2% rate,

your savings account, after three years, will have the buying power that \$106.12 had when you first deposited the \$100. The inflation will do you out of the real value of about half your interest, but you still make money.

At 6% annual inflation, you lose. The \$112.49 balance after three years will

most of the burden of the new controls, our economic and political opponents came together on the need for major surgery for the whole economy when the inflation rate hit 6%.

It's bad enough that savings—which are "extra" money—are a losing proposition at usual interest rates. But the same process undermines the investments on which people, businesses and the nation depend for a living.

What does happen to businesses that keep employment and trade booming when investments are so chewed into by inflation that to earn 4% a year on them can result in a net loss of 8% of their true value in three years? The answer is all around us.

New businesses become scarce as the investment in them has to earn ever more just to break even. Old companies stop investing in expansion or even in keeping their plants up to date. Their employees feel cutbacks. There's less work for those who'd normally provide expansion and maintenance operations. Businessmen and investors—large and small—get out of bread-and-butter activities and look for opportunities that have a chance of big paper profits in order to make small real profits. Some seek better conditions for their plants or their investments abroad. And who can blame them if the alternative is steady erosion under unchecked American inflation?

All of the above has been said to establish two things in somewhat plainer language than the experts use.

(1) *American inflation in the 1970's finally reached the point where drastic action became urgent beyond all question.*

(2) *The confusion in the early days of figuring out and applying controls is unavoidable. The situation is too complex to arrest the trend and start a better one with any simple remedy. The simple ones have all failed.*

One of the few things that is simple is that our new economic program has two main parts and only two.

(1) To arrest the inflationary spiral in the United States.

(2) To remove from our foreign dealings certain artificial elements that have increasingly worked to our disadvantage as our situation at home got worse.

Checking our own inflation will be the more complicated of the two. It must deal with thousands of details and a host of conflicting interests.

The foreign trade problem is quite different in its nature.

Only a few years ago we sold \$7 billion more in goods abroad than we bought from overseas. In 1971, that advantage had disappeared, chiefly because of the rising flood of imports here. Some argue

(Continued on page 40)



only have the buying power that a little over \$92 had when you first deposited the \$100. (Of course, the loss is even greater if you put the \$100 in a teakettle without interest.)

No wonder that, even though we now hear them quarreling over who's bearing

ILLUSTRATED BY TOM RATCLIFFE

A New Foothold for "Conquered" Diseases?

By HARVEY ARDMAN

IN 1933, THERE were more than 50,000 cases of diphtheria reported in the United States, and nearly 5,000 deaths from it. Diphtheria has always killed about one patient in ten.

About that time, a "toxoid" was starting to come into use which was highly effective in immunizing humans against the disease. By 1940, the toxoid was in general use for infants as a vaccine against diphtheria. The number of cases steadily declined.

In 1965, reported diphtheria cases in the United States were at an all-time low. There were only 164, with 18 deaths. The reduction in reported cases from over 50,000 in 1933 to 164 in 1965 was a great triumph of modern preventive medicine.

Less a triumph was the fact that 1965 was the low point. In each of the next four years there were more than 200 cases, and in 1970 they shot up to 435.

For five years, diphtheria has been on the increase in the United States, and the essential reason is that a growing number of infants are escaping proper immunization.

For many years, up until 1965, reported cases of measles in the United States hung around the 400,000 figure—sometimes under, sometimes well over. Measles in the United States is usually a mild disease, but it does result in some deaths, serious complications and permanent damage. Mild as it usually is, health authorities always considered measles dangerous. So many people caught it that the deaths or serious impairments resulting from measles were numerically significant—even if proportionately few among all those infected.

An excellent vaccine against measles came into use in 1964. By the usual procedure of vaccinating as many children as they could lay their hands on, doctors and public health authorities saw reported cases of measles tumble from the 400,000 level in 1964 to the 200,000's in 1965 and 1966. These results were so heartening that a nation-

wide public health program was started to wipe out measles *entirely*. A spectacular and intensive drive got under way to have *all* children vaccinated, and in 1968 only 22,231 cases were reported.

Alas, intensive drives can't last, and measles was not wiped out. In the next two years the number of reported cases doubled. There were 47,351 cases of measles reported here in 1970, and they kept rising in 1971. With all the figures not yet in, it looks as if there will be about 80,000 reported cases in 1971, or a little more than three and a half times the 1968 record low. The chief reason for the increase is that a growing number of children are escaping proper immunization.

The Salk vaccine for polio was introduced in 1955. In 1954 there had been 18,308 cases of paralytic polio in the United States, and in the 1952 epidemic there were 58,000. Paralytic polio dropped spectacularly with the use of Salk vaccine. It was down to 988 cases reported in 1961. The next year the oral Sabin vaccine came into use and the drop in reported cases was spectacular again. In 1969, only 18 paralytic cases were reported in the nation. Sadly, in 1970, there were 31—along with growing evidence that enough children were escaping proper immunization to constitute an unnecessary danger to perhaps many times 31.

German measles (whose proper name is rubella) is something else again. There is yet no year-end record of any spectacular reduction in cases of this (seemingly) harmless disease—for the excellent reasons that the vaccine for rubella was brand new in 1969 and hadn't had a chance to make much difference in the last annual figures (1970).

Year in and year out, there have been around 50,000 reported cases of rubella in the United States since 1966. Nobody knows how many reportable cases there have been in epidemic years. Nationwide records were not kept until 1966 and the last epidemic year was 1964.

Rubella is perhaps the mildest of all

"childhood diseases." In fact, nobody took it very seriously until 1940. Then, a study of an epidemic in Australia showed that while hardly any of the children who were infected suffered any serious results, it was a terrible destroyer of unborn children whose mothers caught the disease (chiefly from schoolchildren) during the first three months of pregnancy. This may have been true throughout history, but the connection between rubella in mothers and widespread birth defects in their unborn children had never been established before.

It is now all too firmly established. It has been estimated that the 1964 rubella epidemic in the United States seriously impaired some 20,000 unborn children and caused perhaps 30,000 stillbirths in addition. These figures are all necessarily loose, but they are seriously accepted as representative of the precise truth.

With a brand new rubella vaccine on



hand, there has been a tremendous drive on in the last year or so to get as many children as possible vaccinated against rubella in order to stop them from carrying the disease home from school to infect pregnant mothers. The epidemics of rubella in the past have occurred at from six-to-nine-year intervals. The grace period since the 1964 epidemic is just about up.

These facts help explain why there has been a general "get vaccinated" campaign afoot across the country in recent months. The very real danger of disaster to unborn children from a rubella epidemic now due, and the sly and subtle increase in such supposedly "conquered" diseases as diphtheria, polio and measles are of great concern to those in the know.

Local and state health departments, national organizations and foundations, TV and radio stations, and the U.S. Public Health Service's Center for Disease Control in Atlanta have joined in "get the children vaccinated" drives for diphtheria, rubella, measles, polio, tetanus and whooping cough.

The American Legion adopted an urgent resolution of its Children & Youth Committee at its 1971 national conven-

ILLUSTRATED BY NORMAN DOHERTY

tion in Houston last September. It urged Legion posts and Auxiliary units to "co-operate in all ways possible to stimulate local immunization programs," and to use their influence as civic groups to help see that no area lacks free immunization for children of the poor "against all communicable diseases."

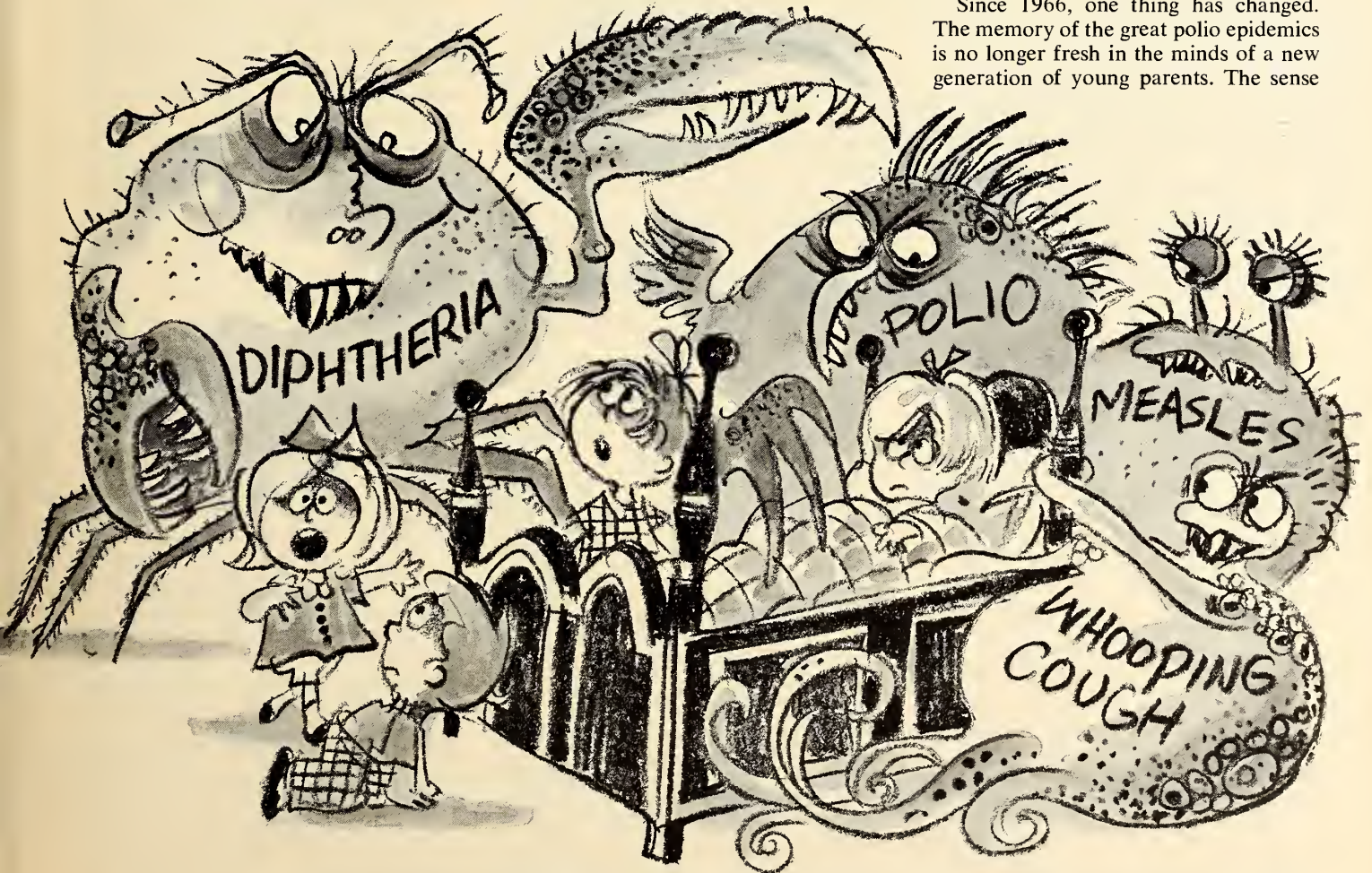
Health departments have issued pamphlets and provided broadcasters with notices saying such things as "Polio is not dead." They have distributed wholesale advice to parents telling them exactly where to go and whom to contact to see that their children get their full series of immunizations against the whole spectrum of diseases that can now be prevented by vaccination. The March of Dimes created a four-color parent-education cartoon throwaway. It shows how a schoolchild who hardly feels ill can bring rubella into homes where it may attack unborn children through their mothers. "Rubella," the pamphlet warned, "robs the cradle."

On the surface, some of this concern may not impress the average citizen. With a possible epidemic looming, the rubella affair is impressive enough. But it is fair to ask why all the excitement about, say, polio. There were only 31 cases of paralytic polio in the United

States in 1970, compared to over 58,000 in the worst pre-Salk year. Thirty-one cases in a population of 200 million make polio an extremely rare disease here today. Thus it is worth taking a closer look at polio to understand some of the seeming contradictions between widespread official concern and the near invisibility of a disease.

Between the Salk and the Sabin vaccinations, by 1966 our population of young people was almost as immunized against polio as it could possibly be, short of running a police-state operation that grabbed everyone and immunized him by force. Without nationwide compulsion, almost 88% of all school-age children in the United States were fully immunized against polio in 1966, meaning they'd had not just one dose but the full recommended series of vaccines against the three major types of polio. Medical and health authorities had made the vaccines available to all. Every information medium had urged parents to see that their children were immunized. On their part, parents needed little urging. The memory of the pre-vaccine polio epidemics was fresh in their minds. Parents were more apt to demand protection for their children than to need persuasion to get them vaccinated.

Since 1966, one thing has changed. The memory of the great polio epidemics is no longer fresh in the minds of a new generation of young parents. The sense



Though they could be wiped out, the above diseases are still around, and some are increasing because some kids aren't vaccinated.

CONTINUED

A New Foothold for "Conquered" Diseases?

of urgency of the early 1960's is gone, for is not polio "conquered?"

Today, most children are still getting the full immunization series of either Salk or Sabin vaccines. But with the sense of urgency gone, the number of children who escape vaccination is subtly increasing. About 22 in 100 children in the one-to-four age group were not fully immunized in 1966. In 1970, the figure had risen to 36 in 100. Among school-age children (five to 19), about 12 in 100 were not fully immunized in 1966. In 1970, the figure had risen to about 18 in 100.

These figures don't seem to be alarming until you realize a fact about contagions that's not obvious to all. As the number of those who are susceptible grows, *the danger to all of them grows faster*. This is a key danger well known to medicine that isn't obvious to all parents.

Most of our contagious diseases need a "host human population" of a certain size or density to live on. If everybody around your children is vaccinated, but yours are not, yours may escape infection. There may be nobody from whom they can catch the disease. But at some point—as the number of susceptibles increases—those who are not immune become numerous enough to support the disease. Then it may sweep through all or most of them.

In short, if the number of those who are susceptible to polio continues to increase as it has been increasing for five years, then—at some unknown point when the unimmunized are numerous enough—the disease could run through them explosively, though until that point is reached they are virtually all safe.

The unvaccinated may also lose their "safety" even when living in a society which lacks enough susceptibles to support the disease. This can happen when they are exposed to an outside source of infection. The recent history of polio is a clear example of that, too.

Our present level of immunization is still high enough so that our population cannot support polio. But polio is supported by the population of Mexico. Of the 31 cases of paralytic polio in the United States in 1970, 22 occurred among unimmunized Americans in Texas. There's little question that they got it from across the border, and not from their own highly vaccinated countrymen. And of the few scattered cases of paralytic polio in the rest of the United States in 1970, most happened either to unimmunized Americans who'd traveled to Mexico, or to unimmunized Americans who were in contact with

PICTORIAL PARADE



Dr. Albert Sabin giving his oral polio vaccine to a child. It improved on the Salk vaccine, which had already destroyed polio as an epidemic disease in the U.S.

someone else who'd traveled to Mexico.

What is true of polio is true of most contagious diseases. It explains why public health authorities are alarmed at any letdown in vaccinations even when the number of cases of the disease is hearteningly low. Infection of the unimmunized is always possible from outside sources, and epidemics can wait entirely

ents. Few people in public health have wanted to make vaccination a legal and political matter. On the record, our voluntary system—coupled with the professional machinery for providing vaccination and persuading parents—has worked exceedingly well. The problem today is not with the system, but with some holes in it.

Holes appear when it is difficult or inconvenient for some parents to get their children vaccinated, when some parents are not sufficiently motivated, or when some parents lack enough information to know what ought to be done or what to do. Any one of these, or a combination of them, can result in some larger fraction of our child population escaping immunization.

Success, of course, has weakened parent motivation. With the number of epidemics of childhood diseases reduced by past vaccinations, the strong element of "scare" that once drove parents to seek protection for their children has evaporated to some degree. Things seem "safer" now. The disappearance of fright undoubtedly accounts for a visible increase in negligence among some parents in seeing that their children are fully immunized.

In recent years, vaccination has become more complex, introducing a larger element of "bother" and of confusion among parents. Fifty years ago the only routine vaccination was for smallpox. In the usual case, it could wait until age six or so, and it took one bit of scratching on the arm to get it done. It was simple everywhere. In 28 states the law saw to it that the child was vaccinated for smallpox on entering school. That overrode

PRE VACCINE LEVEL (REPORTED CASES) 400,000

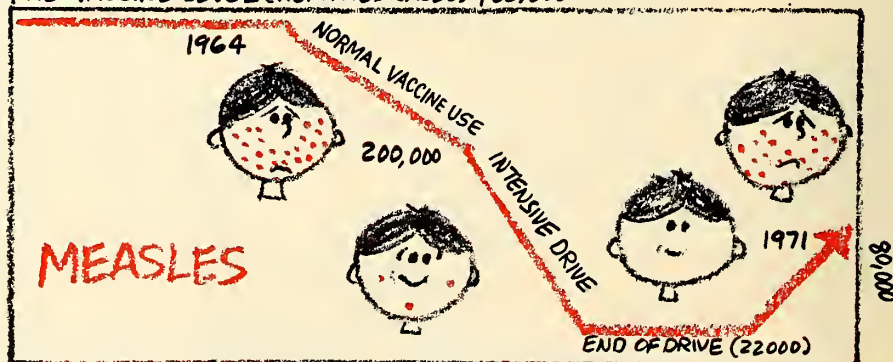


Chart showing how an intensive vaccination drive to wipe out measles almost succeeded, and how measles rebounded when the intensive drive came to an end.

offstage for enough susceptibles to support them.

The question arises: Why are fewer children being vaccinated against the usual spectrum of preventable childhood diseases, and how is the trend to be reversed?

The key fact is that not quite all vaccination of children in the United States is voluntary on the part of par-

the problem of parent motivation, persuasion, etc., though vaccination by legal compulsion also stirred up the kind of protest that health officials didn't want to see multiplied as new vaccines came on the scene.

Now, success with other diseases has complicated things. No longer is there just one routine vaccination for parents to see to. Life-saving vaccinations for

diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles and now rubella have come on the scene. None of these can wisely wait until school age. Whooping cough is most fatal in infants, tetanus enters wounds in infants and the others can run rampant through susceptible children of less than kindergarten age, given the chance. Nor can the vaccinations wisely be given at the time of birth, when it could be automatic in maternity hospitals. Four of these vaccinations require not just one dose, but a series spread out in time. If protection has been multiplied, so have "bother" and confusion.

All of this makes vaccination less simple, puts more responsibility on parents after the child is home from being born yet before he goes to school, and thus increases the chances that not all the shots may be attended to.

This multiplication of vaccinations could be even more complex if they all had to be given separately. Today, there is a standard series of vaccinations recommended by the Public Health Service's Center for Disease Control that's widely accepted. Instead of the single smallpox vaccination of yore, the series adds up to 21 different applications of vaccine spread out over a period of nearly five years. The medical folks saw long ago that if parents were to have their children get all their immunizations one at a time, the whole voluntary system might bog down. Were that the case, today a woman with five children would have to remember and respond to some 105 occasions for having her children vaccinated.

The medical profession has striven to see how many "shots" could be safely and effectively administered at once. Today, the full recommended schedule of 21 vaccinations can be made on six occasions. But it is still six occasions, hence six opportunities to forget or put off and put off again.

Here's how they've boiled 21 vaccinations down to six occasions.

The shots for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus have long been combined into a single three-in-one inoculation called DPT. (The P is for pertussis, the medical name of whooping cough.) Oral polio immunization can be given at the same time as DPT. The federal recommendation is for five DPT and four polio vaccinations spread out over about five years. (Some local health departments and doctors feel safe with less, but the federal recommendation is five DPT and four polio.) So these account for 19 of the 21 recommended applications. Single shots for measles and rubella are the other two.

The six recommended occasions are as follows:

Age 2 months—first DPT and polio.

Age 4 months—second DPT and polio.

Age 6 months—third DPT and polio.

Age 1 year—single measles and rubella.

Age 18 months—fourth DPT and polio.

Age 5, or on entering school—fifth DPT.

The federal recommendations no longer urge routine smallpox vaccination because of apparent success in eradicating it in most of the world. The World Health Organization is attacking smallpox with intensive vaccination drives in the few Afro-Asian pockets where it

it—we might wipe these infections out some day *if* we could achieve close to 100% routine immunization.

Wiping them out is a public health dream that we've almost achieved in the case of smallpox, and which we tried once without success in the case of measles. With respect to measles, too many children slipped through the screen, and for the present there's no more talk about wiping it out.

Next to smallpox, our most intensive immunization drive was probably the one against polio. Yet in spite of the great impetus given by "scare," 12% of our school-age children slipped through the

AUTHENTICATED NEWS



Mumps vaccine, not yet in full general use, is successfully added to measles and rubella vaccination in a single shot in a clinical test at the University of Pennsylvania.

still exists. There has not been a smallpox case originating in the United States since 1949. However, smallpox vaccination is still legally required of school-children in 28 states, where the change in federal recommendation is still under review.

It's plain to see that if all parents saw to it that each of their children reported for the schedule of immunizations cited above, we might achieve almost* total national immunization against all of the infections under discussion except rubella. (In the case of rubella, there's a present job to do on those who passed their infancy before the rubella vaccine was licensed in 1969.)

Except for tetanus—which enters breaks in the skin, lurks in the soil and needs no human population to support

*It would never be 100%, as doctors will not vaccinate children who have certain abnormalities.

screen when polio immunization was at its highest level in 1966. Now it's 18% for the school-age generation, while 36% of toddlers aged four and under aren't fully immunized against polio.

A major tool to reverse the trend is salesmanship—educating and persuading those parents whose children are escaping immunization to act.

Among those who have their own family doctors, most of this salesmanship is routinely carried out by the doctors. If you ask a doctor to see a small child—even for a runny nose—he will almost invariably inquire about the child's immunization and recommend such shots as are needed, if they've been neglected.

For this reason, the best immunized children in the land are those whose parents have family doctors. Even so, some parents neglect to follow through on the

(Continued on page 38)

What's Killing American Magazines?

In spite of a general policy not to reprint from other magazines, we went out of our way this month to ask the *Saturday Review* if we might reprint "The Death of Look" in the columns to the right. Mr. Norman Cousins, who has since resigned as *Saturday Review*'s editor, has described what's killing American magazines better than others who've set out to explain the same thing.

The collapse of seemingly prosperous magazines started quite a while back. The Crowell empire said the last rites over *Colliers*, the *American Magazine* and *Woman's Home Companion* some years ago. In 1961, the old *Coronet* folded—less than three years after its circulation had crossed three million for the first time. Onlookers puzzled over businesses that folded while customers clamored for their products.

Soon, *Saturday Evening Post* was in trouble. The *Post* was the first big magazine to try to save itself by cutting back its circulation, refusing to print enough copies to satisfy reader demand. Then it went from a weekly to once-every-two-weeks. That didn't save the *Post*, and it died.

For several years it has been an open secret that *Life* and *Look* were in trouble. *Look* died in 1971, after ending 1970 with the fifth largest circulation of all American magazines (7,832,511.) True magazine ended 1970 in 20th position, just behind *The American Legion Magazine* (18th) and *Newsweek* (19th.) Last January, True announced a 40% slash in circulation. Last Oct. 18, True planned a voluntary reduction of another 24% of its circulation.

Late last November, *Life* announced that on Jan. 14, 1972, it would start cutting its circulation by 1.5 million. It ended 1970 with about 8.5 million circulation. Last January it cut that back to 7 million. Now it's heading for 5.5 million.

Television is the culprit, as Mr. Cousins points out. But not because it's stealing magazine audiences. It isn't. Readers are being told by magazine publishers that they can't have all the copies they want. Magazines are dying because they pay most of their way, while TV competition underbids them for advertising because it gets a free ride (and even a windfall) in the public franchise it enjoys. We refer you to Mr. Cousins' apt discussion of how it works.

Meanwhile, magazines that are already up against the wall face ruinous increases in postal rates from the same government that gives their rivals "free distribution" over a public medium. Mr. Cousins covers this, too.

Life reports that its postal bill has recently gone up \$1.9 million, while all magazines see postal rates ahead that will put recent increases to shame. Magazines have always enjoyed favorable 2nd class postal rates, as a matter of public policy. Now they are told they should pay their own way. This wouldn't be so onerous if their airwaves competitors for advertising and audiences couldn't underbid them because they pay nothing for the use of the airwaves, and can speak to ten million at no more cost than to speak to one million.

At lengthy and costly postal rate hearings in 1971, American Legion spokesmen pointed out that the postal service is charged by law to provide service for—among other things—educational and literary material. That is the historical basis for preferential postal rates for publications, and it was unaltered when Congress put the Post Office under new management. Yet new postal rates for magazines were proposed almost purely on cost projections. As the effect of the increases would be to continue the destruction of literary enterprises, said the Legion spokesmen, they would abrogate the postal obligation to serve them.

In ten years time, present proposed postal increases would raise the annual postal charges for the American Legion Magazine by about \$750,000 a year. As Mr. Cousins intimates, if the same government were not giving the same service free to competing media, and lining their pockets with salable franchises to boot, increases in postal rates would not be helping to kill American magazines while the demand for them is at an all-time high.—R. B. PITKIN

The Death of

(© Copyright 1971 by *Saturday Review*, Inc.)

IT IS NOT ENOUGH to eulogize a major American magazine after its demise. Nor is it enough to express sympathy for the hundreds of staff members who find themselves without work in a fast dwindling industry. If there is a real concern for the institution of the American magazine, an effort should be made to understand why so many of them have been dying in recent years and why more may die before long.

A half-century ago, the mass magazine was the single most important medium of national communication. If a writer wanted a nationwide audience, he turned to such magazines as *The Saturday Evening Post* or *Collier's* or *Liberty*. These journals had a prime place in the thought patterns of the American people. The things people talked about, all the way from amusements to national issues, frequently had their origins in the weeklies. The advent of radio failed to weaken the position of the big magazines as the leading medium of national communication. Both *Look* and *Life* magazines were born in the mid-Thirties and soared in circulation at a time when radio was at its zenith.

Even television failed to cut into magazine readership; indeed, magazine circulation continued to expand during the period of TV's most explosive growth. What hurt magazines was the mammoth competitive advantage enjoyed by television in using the air as a free delivery system. Magazines had to process and transmit their message via print, paper, and the mails. Consequently, television could charge advertisers substantially less than magazines to reach prospective customers.

The most valuable part of any television station is the franchise itself, represented by the allocation of a channel. The value of buildings and fixed equipment is minor alongside the value of the franchise. The theory under which the government allocates channels is that the air belongs to the American people and that its use should be regulated. The allocation of a channel is virtually cost free. Once having received a channel, however, the recipient is able to sell that same asset later for many millions of dollars. The channel does not revert in ownership to the American people, despite the fact
(Continued on page 26)

'LOOK'

By NORMAN COUSINS as Editor of "Saturday Review"



The Death of "Look"

that the original allocation is made in their name.

This licensing system has resulted in strange situations, not all of them in the public interest. Consider what has happened in New York. All the standard channels were awarded by the Federal Communications Commission to commercial broadcasters without charge. Incredibly, no channel was set aside for educational television. This meant that public-spirited citizens in New York City were put in the bizarre position of having to pay \$7-million to buy a channel from a commercial owner. The same situation exists today in Los Angeles, where the only way a public television station can get a standard channel is by buying off a commercial owner who received the channel free. Only a few weeks ago, one of the Los Angeles commercial stations asked more than \$20 million for its franchise in negotiations with private citizens who want to acquire a regular channel for public television.

The allocation of the television channels may not, strictly speaking, have come under the heading of a national giveaway of public wealth, but it certainly represented billions of real wealth to its private owners.

Our purpose here, however, is not to rehash old arguments about the propriety of national policy with respect to the allocation or sale of TV channels but to attempt to assess the effects and implications of this policy on large magazines. One of these effects is particularly worthy of attention.

A TV station can increase its audience, say, from three million to six million without increasing the cost of reaching each additional viewer. When a magazine increases its audience, however, it has to meet additional costs in printing, paper, and postage. Of all these costs, postage now represents perhaps the strongest single negative factor.

First, some history. The framers of the U.S. government believed that an open society required the fullest possible circulation of ideas and information. They set up a special category of mail service to encourage the dissemination of such ideas and information. Without such encouragement, it is doubtful whether many journals would have been started or, once started, could have maintained themselves. In recent years, however, the original philosophy has been eroding. Increases in postal costs have not only been rising but are multiplying. Pro-

digious hikes in postal rates were the strongest single reason cited by the owners of *Look* magazine for their decision to discontinue publication.

What makes the postal increases all the more difficult to comprehend or justify is the fact that President Nixon has been decrying the irresponsibility of those who have been pressing for higher wages and prices. Yet, the federal government itself has decreed a 150 per cent increase in magazine postal costs over the next four years. This is over and above a series of substantial hikes during the past four years. For the national economy as a whole, the average annual rate of inflation has been between 5 and 6 per cent in recent years.

How will magazines meet this quadrupling of postal costs during the next four years? We have no way of knowing. Magazines like *Playboy*, with their predominantly newsstand circulation, will have little difficulty in surviving. But most magazines reach only a small fraction of their readers through newsstands. There is no question in our own minds that *Saturday Review*, for example, would go out of business overnight if we were forced out of the mails and onto newsstands where there is only so much display space to go around and where the favored magazines are frequently those featuring subject matter far outside our own competence or concern.

For the big magazines—big both in circulation and physical format—the proportionate cost of postage is higher than for periodicals in the category of *Saturday Review*. The reason for this is that the U.S. Postal Service charges according to weight. If the projected schedule of postal increases of 150 per cent over the next four years is carried out, it is more than likely that magazine casualties will mount. The large magazines, seriously disadvantaged as they are competitively by the advertising pricing of television, will be under greater pressure than the most specialized journals. But even the smaller magazines, most of which have only negligible newsstand circulation, may not be able to live with the steep postal increases.

Over the years, we haven't hesitated to speak to our readers about internal affairs at *Saturday Review*. We don't hesitate to speak now about a situation that was a major factor in the decision to discontinue *Look* magazine and that is very much on the minds of all those who have chosen periodical publishing as their profession.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Helping Legion Posts Expand Their Programs

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

John H. Geiger



John H. Geiger
National
Commander,
The American
Legion.

THE AMERICAN LEGION shares with every organization the problem that some of its parts don't do as well as others. In a store, one department will do better than others. In a chain of stores, some branches will do better than others. With us, it would be ideal if all of our posts achieved as much as the most outstanding posts.

Of course, the ideal is impossible. Two Louisiana posts built multimillion-dollar hospitals for their parishes. Nobody expects every post to be able to match that. Some posts are the centers of community life in some pretty big towns, but nobody expects a Legion post to be the center of the community life of Los Angeles, Chicago or New York. So it isn't really possible for every post to match the record of the most outstanding.

The problem remains that some posts don't do as well as they can. There are standard Legion programs they could carry out that they don't. There are jobs they could do for community betterment that they don't undertake. The real pity here is that many posts don't do as well as they *want* to. They have the will, but the means or know-how seems to escape them.

All posts that want to do more, but don't seem to be able to manage it, deserve all the help they can get. At National Headquarters we can see some striking differences between posts that do a lot easily and posts that do a little with difficulty.

Probably the most common trouble in a post that has to struggle is that too few of its members are experienced in its workings and programs—often not enough to fill the offices with *experienced* new blood every year.

Such posts start almost from scratch each year, marking time as new leaders learn their way, instead of growing from year to year.

This is inevitable if the post has not taken the pains to involve many members in its workings over the years. Many an outgoing post commander has ruefully put the result in a nutshell: "If I only knew at the start of my year what I know now, I'd have done better."

One frustrated post commander spent most of his year bucking local hostility toward Legion programs for the good of the town. Too late, he discovered that the townfolk resented the rundown appearance of the post grounds, and their resentment rubbed off on the whole post.

"If I'd realized the damage to our image I'd have started the year sprucing up the property," he said. "It was one of those things we were going to get to. But I was green when I took the job, and didn't know that this hostility had been building up for a long time. As a fairly active member over the years, I found I'd learned too little about post operations to become

commander. But they begged me to take the job. They said they didn't have anyone else for it."

Other posts have no such problem, and they are typically the posts that hum. Like successful corporations, they consider the constant training of new leaders through experience to be a must. They make it a habit to involve many members in the post's work as well as its pleasures. They move members from committee to committee to broaden their experience in the total operation. With dozens of members who have served on nearly every committee and in many lesser offices—and more coming along all the time—they never have to beg an inexperienced member to take the commandership. Nor do they have to limit the programs they undertake for want of experienced manpower.

The most active posts take special pains to put *new* members to work, even if they have to expand committees to make room for them. Some of the most successful posts don't *ask* new members if they'd like jobs. They assign jobs and leave it up to them to beg off, if so inclined. As a result, every member who will work does work.

"Quite a few beg off, they're happy just to be members," the current commander of a very active post reports. "But you ought to see the Vietnam guys who are working hard for us because we asked them to the day we took them in. New members don't know our programs or even our language, so you have to push them into the swim. We don't let those who refuse bother us. If a guy backs off from an assignment, we let him out gracefully. Maybe he has personal problems. But *every* new member is offered work or a committee spot in this post the day we accept him."

How different it can be if nobody takes such pains. Recently, in a post that has been struggling, a new member had been admitted, congratulated and offered refreshments. Business got under way, and the service officer reported that he needed more members to join in the next ward party. The new member sat there with such a blank look that an older one took the floor to say: "I think we should explain to the new member that a ward party is a party we hold for patients in our VA hospital."

The new member brightened. "Is that what it is? That's what I wanted to be part of. Count me in." Whereupon, a member of a year's standing who'd never been asked to do anything but pay his dues exclaimed: "Is *that* what a ward party is? Nobody ever told me. I thought it was a social affair run by a Mr. Ward. Count me in too."

Moral: A post that's having trouble expanding might look first to the broader training of its members in post operations and Legion programs. Maybe the rest would then come more easily.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

JANUARY 1972

SOME LAWS PASSED BY CONGRESS IN 1971 WHICH MAY INTEREST LEGIONNAIRES:

Here is a brief review of some of the laws enacted by the first session of the 92nd Congress in 1971 up to the time Veterans Newsletter went to press which are of interest to veterans and which fulfill all or part of Legion mandates.

PL92-129—The Military Selective Service Act—amends the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and extends military conscription until June 30, 1973 . . . It also ends student deferments, authorizes military active duty strengths, increases military pay and allowances, provides for combat bonuses and sets draftee induction ceilings . . . The new law also requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe and implement procedures to provide the necessary facilities to identify, treat and rehabilitate members of the armed forces who are drug or alcohol dependent persons and refer them to civilian treatment facilities when needed.

PL92-66 authorizes the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to sell direct loans for homes at prices he determines to be reasonable under prevailing mortgage market conditions.

PL92-69 extends the VA Administrator's authority to establish and carry out a program of exchange of medical information with local facilities.

PL92-78 authorizes the VA's 1972 appropriations in the amount of \$10.9 billion—the highest in that agency's history.

PL92-95 authorizes the VA to subsidize home mortgage insurance for paraplegic veterans.

PL92-54 provides public service jobs in areas of high unemployment with preferential consideration to Vietnam and Korean War veterans.

PL92-28 revises and updates the Wagner-O'Day Act by extending the special priority in the selling of certain products to the government now reserved for the blind, to other severely handicapped persons and expands the category of contracts to also include services.

PL92-74—the Department of Transportation Budget—which also carried funds for the Maritime Administration and the Coast Guard, including the Selective Reserve Training Program.

PL92-77—the State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary Budget—which provides \$450,000 for operation of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

PL92-80—the Labor-HEW Budget—which also covers the Veterans Employment Service and funds for unemployment compensation and an amendment funding Public Health Service hospitals.

PL92-158 extends and expands nurse training and education programs and facilities.

PL92-156, among other things, provides for the purchase of military hardware, including planes, missiles, research and development, and also contains a provision to allow the purchase of chrome ore from Rhodesia.

PL92-166, which provides additional ROTC scholarships for the Army, Navy and Air Force.

PL92-172, which provides a \$100 monthly subsistence allowance for members of the Marine Corps officer candidate programs.

PL92-171, which increases from \$50 to \$100 per month the senior ROTC subsistence allowance.

PL92-169, which provides survivor benefits based on the grade to which an armed forces member was promoted while in a missing-in-action status.

Congress was still considering other bills of concern to the Legion before it adjourned in December . . . Among them, the pension and DIC improvement measures (reported in depth in Veterans Newsletter for Dec. 1971) and the Defense Appropriations Bill . . . Other measures concerning improvements in medical care and veterans education programs were undergoing committee study and could become law in early 1972.

SEABEE HISTORY OUT SOON:

The Seabee Veterans of America have announced publication of a history covering their 30 years of existence . . . Entitled "History of the Seabees in War and Peace" and written by Kimon Skordiles, it'll be published in two volumes, the first appearing early in 1972 and the second in August . . . Each book will cost \$7.50 and funds held in escrow until they're shipped . . . Make checks payable to Seabee History Book and mail to P. O. Box 17420, Dallas, Tex. 75217.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

JANUARY, 1972

Legion Legislative Goals For 92nd Congress, 2nd Session

Mandates call for tuition payments for Viet vets in school, increases in compensation, pension and DIC, strong national defense, restoration of Veterans Day to Nov. 11, added funds to fight VD and drug abuse, etc.

Throughout the years the resolutions adopted by the Legion at National Conventions and National Executive Committee meetings have guided its actions and proclaimed its policies. Among those resolutions are some which call for new law or amendments to previous law. This body of resolutions is known as the Legion's Legislative Program.

Many of the bills which the 92nd Congress will deliberate when its Second Session convenes in 1972 will affect the nation's 28.5 million veterans along with their dependents, and the safety and security of the nation. The Legion is vitally interested in these areas.

Here are some of the major issues which the Legion hopes the Congress will act upon in 1972 and the goals which are sought.

Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation: The Legion still seeks to improve the veterans education program, specifically, to get tuition payments for Viet vets attending school in addition to subsistence. The program would be similar to that which WW2 GI's had. Also sought would be an education loan program and the extension of apprenticeship and other on-the-job training benefits to the eligible wives and widows of veterans and the wives of prisoners of war and those missing in action. The Legion will call for cost-of-living im-

provements in the veterans compensation program and an increase in the basic statutory award for amputees. Because of the higher survival rate of combat wounded in the Vietnam War (due to speedier medical care and modern evacuation techniques) there is a greater percentage of amputees in this war. Repeated will be the call for the transfer of control of the national cemeteries to the Veterans Administration, an increase in burial spaces for deceased veterans and an increase in the burial award from the existing \$250 to \$500. At this writing, several House-passed medical bills have yet to be considered by the Senate. They call for more time allowed under community nursing home care, a program of treatment and rehabilitation for servicemen and veterans suffering from drug abuse and drug dependency, further cooperation with medical schools and improvement of programs to train medical personnel, and further controls on VA construction and property so that the system is not dissipated. The House also passed bills improving the veterans pension and DIC programs, and veterans and servicemen's insurance programs. It is possible the Senate may act on some of these last-mentioned items before the end of 1971.

The Legion also will seek adequate funds for operation of the VA in Fiscal

Legion Dues Increase Legal

Publication of Phase II guidelines of the President's anti-inflation program exempts the dues of non-profit organizations from the freeze on prices, rents, wages and salaries. Thus, the national per capita dues increase, adopted at the Legion's Houston Nat'l Convention for the year 1972, is now *legally collectible*. The national per capita dues assessment remains at \$2.00 on all dues paid on or before *Dec. 31, 1971* and remitted to the National Organization postmarked on or before Jan. 15, 1972. *Thereafter*, the national per capita assessment shall be \$2.50. In addition, any Legion Department or post which has already adopted its own dues increase or plans one in the future may legally do so.

Year 1973 and future consideration of the VA's budget as a separate item rather than as a part of an overall funds measure for several government departments and agencies.

Economic: The Legion continues to oppose any weakening of the Veterans Preference Act and calls for the establishment of preference in federal manpower development programs. The Legion backs the establishment of a special veterans unit in each local job bank and calls for uniformity in the payment of state unemployment benefits to veterans out of work.

National Security: The call for a strong national defense posture has been traditional with The American Legion and several resolutions each year re-enunciate this wish. The Legion urges extension of draft legislation through 1975 and opposes amnesty to draft dodgers. Also sought will be adequate funds for the service reserves and the National Guard along with improved retired pay and survivors benefits for members of the armed services. The Legion will oppose any attempt to limit the President's role as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Foreign Relations: The Legion opposes any unilateral reduction in NATO forces and calls for a larger role to be played by other NATO nations. The Legion at its Houston National Convention urged the removal of trade restrictions with Rhodesia. That nation, along with the U.S.S.R., is one of the largest

P. O. W. Family Organization Needs Funds

Nat'l Cmdr John H. Geiger is shown visiting the Nat'l League of Families of Prisoners of War-Missing in Action in their suite at the Legion's Washington Hq where he received from them a Certificate of Appreciation. Seated is Mrs. Evelyn Grubb, Nat'l Coordinator and Mrs. Carole Hanson, League Chmn. Noting the League was in need of funds to continue efforts to alert the public to the plight of P. O. W.'s, he urged Legionnaires and friends to send contributions directly to the Nat'l League of Families of Prisoners of War-Missing in Action, 1608 K St., N. W., Wash., D. C. 20006.



ALNS PHOTO

exporters of chromite ore, a vital strategic material used in the production of alloy and special steels. The Legion continues to support the President's policy on the release of U.S. P.O.W.'s and his Vietnamization policy with its consequent winding down of the U.S. role in that area. In the Middle East crisis, the Legion urges the nation to insure Israel's survival while at the same time supports moves to create stable peace between the Arab states and Israel. Support for continued U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal along with improvements to existing facilities and opposition to a new sea-level canal continue to be Legion goals.

Americanism: 1971 was the first year of the new dates for observing Memorial Day and Veterans Day. There was considerable confusion and debate by Legion posts across the nation as to whether to celebrate Oct. 25 as Veterans Day or to stick to the traditional Nov. 11. It all depended where you were whether you celebrated it on one date or the other. There is still a great deal of sentiment within Legion ranks to have the traditional dates restored. Another resolution seeks a complete (and long overdue) rewrite of the Flag Code. The Legion has long called for a White House Flag Code Conference. An effort will also be made to reinstate the loyalty oath for federal employment. The Legion will continue its support of the House Committee on Internal Security and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Children & Youth: Noting that the spread of venereal disease has reached pandemic (widespread epidemic) proportions, the Legion will strongly urge the commitment of funds to the states in order to bring syphilis and gonorrhea under control. (See story p. 31, for more details on this problem.) The Legion will also ask Congress to approve more funds for the expansion of the federal program for crippled children to include catastrophic illnesses. In addition, the Legion will press for the fulfillment of the ideas contained in its sweeping 38-point Statement on Drug Abuse.

Legionnaires who wish to keep abreast of veterans legislation will find it helpful to subscribe to the National Legislative Bulletin which is published twice a month by the Legion's Legislative Division while Congress is in session. The annual subscription rate is \$4.00 each. Send check or money order to National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, 1608 K St., N.W., Wash., D. C. 20006. Make checks payable to The American Legion and print clearly or type the name and address of the person who is to receive the subscription.



Essex County, N. J., Legionnaires recently ran a two-day Job Mart at Seton Hall University, South Orange for 650 Viet veterans (see story below). Shown above discussing the situation are (l to r): Joseph Maulano, Manager, Newark office of the State Employment Service; Essex County Cmdr Jack Gorman; unidentified man; Essex County Vice Cmdr Sal Veltri and N. J. Legion Department Service Officer Thad Gnidziejko.

Jobs For Veterans

Here are some late reports on the Jobs For Veterans scene:

- In Tulsa, the Oklahoma Legion hosted a Job Fair at the Tulsa Assembly Center on Nov. 2 that found jobs for about 550 veterans out of the more than 5,000 who attended (see photo). Over 100 employers had booths along with city, state and federal government agencies and a "hot line" was maintained all day long that brought in about 50 jobs over the telephone from employers who had no booths. About 30 Legion posts chartered buses to bring in veterans from other cities and towns around the state. This was Oklahoma's second huge Job Fair. Oklahoma City held a similar effort last June which was also run by the Legion.
- In New Jersey, Essex County Legionnaires (see photo) held a two day Job Mart at Seton Hall University in S. Orange (just outside Newark) on Sept. 30-Oct. 1. Nearly 650 veterans came to the gymnasium where 65 employers had set up booths for interviews. About 115 were hired and a like number were pending further interviews and processing. Cooperating in the venture with the Legion was the greater Newark Jobs for Veterans Task Force, the N. J. Employment Service, the Business and Industrial Coordinating Council and the office of Newark Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson. The Legion Auxiliary assisted in receiving the veterans and providing refreshments during the two days.
- In New York City, the Commerce & Industry Ass'n sponsored a three-day Job Fair at the 69th Infantry Armory on Nov. 11-12-13 which drew more than 10,000 veterans (see photo) to visit the booths of some 70 companies and vari-

ous governmental agencies at the city, state and federal levels. An estimated 4,000 jobs were reported available. No statistics were ready at press time. The orderly progress of the huge affair was marred by the appearance of a few dissident groups claiming to be Vietnam veterans, which disrupted the event with loudspeakers, distributed leaflets terming the Job Fair a fake, and sought to sign up veterans for their own organizations.

• Disruptions also marred a Vietnam Era Veterans' Night being held at the Milwaukee Memorial Center in Milwaukee, Wis., on Oct. 27. A Welcome Home Party was being sponsored by the Veterans Administration and the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs to ac-



N. Y. City Job Fair at 69th Inf. Armory.

quaint young veterans with their rights and benefits and provide a "rap" session atmosphere to discover their primary needs. There were about 175 veterans on hand when a group of black veterans, members of an organization known as the Interested Veterans of the Central City, walked out in protest charging that the VA and the State Veterans Affairs Department had not done enough for veterans. The VA Regional Office in Milwaukee has a Vietnam era veteran Contact Representative working one day a week in the Central City assisting black Viet vets and has had other contact personnel teaching fundamentals of VA benefits to IVOCC members so that they would be equipped to reach and assist in the motivation of educationally disadvantaged black veterans.

Obviously, employment of the Vietnam era ex-serviceman, black and white, will go far towards settling the problems of the nation's newest veterans.

• In Colorado, the Legion, the V.F.W., the D.A.V. and the American GI Forum have combined with the National Alliance of Businessmen and the Colorado Division of Employment in a one-year program to provide job-related training, supportive services and jobs for the state's unemployed veterans. President of the consortium is Paul B. Rodden, immediate past Department Commander of Colorado. The project, known as Colorado Veterans Entry Training Program (C-VETS), is to be funded under a \$425,000 Department of Labor Manpower Development and Training Act allocation. Initially, the project is expected to provide services for 300 veteran enrollees throughout the state.

VD Running Wild

"She may look clean, but..." is the caption on the photo shown here and hardly a veteran from WW2 or later lives who doesn't recall the armed forces VD lectures at which the poster was featured and where he learned about the dangers of venereal disease.

The lectures, with accompanying color slides, motion pictures and statistics, were graphic, memorable, shocking, and to a great degree, effective. How effective only each reader knows. If the serviceman never heard of syphilis and gonorrhea (the two major venereal diseases) before he went into service, he knew about them when he got out.

Fairly effective too were the prophylactic procedures he learned and the later development of antibiotic drugs which helped bring about the decline of infectious syphilis in the period from 1947 to about 1956.

We thought we had VD beaten. We didn't. Now VD comes to scourge the communities that Legionnaires fought



Past Nat'l Cmdr J. Milton Patrick (at mike) introduces Oklahoma Gov. David Hall (seated, left) and Tulsa Mayor Robert La Fortune in ceremonies at huge Legion Job Fair (see story) in Tulsa which was attended by more than 5,000 Viet era vets.

so hard to protect. In the U.S. alone in 1970 there were 20,186 *reported* cases of primary and secondary syphilis and 573,200 *reported* cases of gonorrhea. The word *reported* doesn't even begin to tell the story because actual cases are estimated at least *four times higher*. That could total well over 80,000 syphilis cases! And just like the drug abuse problem, VD doesn't respect neighborhood boundaries. It is national in scope and affects all classes.

According to public health sources, gonorrhea now has the distinction of being *the most common reportable communicable disease* in the U.S. Clearly, venereal disease is now of epidemic proportions in this country. What's worse, the greatest concentration of gonorrhea infections is among teenagers.

Currently, there are about 23 cases of VD per 1,000 per year among American male civilians between the ages of 20-24. In the U.S. Army, for example, there are 98 cases per 1,000 per year worldwide and 37 cases per 1,000 per year stateside. The mandatory reporting system in the military may account for the

higher percentages.

Without getting into the clinical aspects of the diseases and how to recognize symptoms it's enough to state that something must be done—and soon—because all experts agree it is a national emergency of the highest order which threatens the health status of this and the next generation. VD unchecked can lead to sterility of both male and female, arthritis, insanity, skin diseases, infant mortality and debility, paralysis, blindness, heart disease and eventually death. But death doesn't come quickly, for VD is a slow killer and sometimes hides, thus making it that much more difficult to detect and treat.

Why has this come about? Health experts are unanimous in stating that cutbacks in governmental funds for education, treatment, facilities, etc., contributed to the spread of the problem because it was universally thought that the new antibiotics had checked the so-called "social problem."

Too, the so-called new sexual freedom along with the development of birth control pills contributed to the spread of the disease. And, among other things, people just didn't take the precautions they used to take. So, everybody relaxed and VD took over.

It would take much more space than is available here to tell the whole sorry story of VD in the U.S. today and doctors agree the only final hope of truly conquering VD (at least syphilis) lies in lifelong immunization. But that is years away and the crisis is now. So the experts tell us that education is the most effective means to contain the problem until that magic vaccine is developed. The drugs now exist and are being used that will treat VD and hold it in check if only the message can be gotten to those who are infected and there is a place for them to get help.

The American Legion for over 10 years has been passing resolutions warning of the growing problems and calling for more funds to fight it.

What can your Legion post do about it? It can help by stimulating programs aimed at correcting the social aspects of the problem and working to influence patterns of behavior especially among teenagers. One of the prime methods of prevention of VD among teenagers has been the incorporation of VD information into the school curriculum in such courses as biology, health education and physical education. Your post can print informational pamphlets, sponsor or co-sponsor knowledgeable speakers in the community, provide funds or lobby for laws to make funds available for education, treatment facilities, caseworkers, drugs and research.

For information, contact your local and state boards of health.



World War II VD poster.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1971-72

Shown here are the 58 Department Commanders of The American Legion for the year 1971-72.

Each was elected by Department Convention in the late spring or summer of 1971.

The American Legion Departments include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, Mexico, Canada, the Philippines, Italy and France.



Ernest Stone
Alabama



Robert G. Blair
Alaska



Bob Rheinhold
Arizona



Ernest Gober
Arkansas



Cecil L. Bandy
California



R. J. Hitesman
Canada



A. M. Maestas
Colorado



Chet D. Hirsch
Connecticut



Donald E. Neil
Delaware



S. W. Parker
Dist. Columbia



J. E. Davis
Florida



Jerome O. Guilds
France



Horace Borders
Georgia



L. J. Pakele, Jr.
Hawaii



Elton Ashton
Idaho



Edward A. Schalk
Illinois



James R. Zoll
Indiana



Dale L. Renaud
Iowa



H. Mantzouranis
Italy



Marvin E. Jardon
Kansas



N. H. Gadlage
Kentucky



J. H. Morris
Louisiana



C. J. Quinney
Maine



David A. Wade
Maryland



Robert L. Eng
Massachusetts



C. R. Heavilin
Mexico



Eugene W. Heugel
Michigan



G. H. Dornfeld
Minnesota



Tommy Mills
Mississippi



B. W. Casselman
Missouri



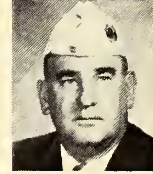
Albin A. Multz
Montana



Maynard Jensen
Nebraska



F. Anderson, Jr.
Nevada



Charles D. Tracy
New Hampshire



Frank Piampiano
New Jersey



Robert W. Durand
New Mexico



R. W. Garlinger
New York



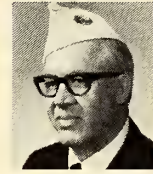
C. B. Hodson
North Carolina



Gerald A. Taylor
North Dakota



Charles R. Green
Ohio



Harry G. Scoufos
Oklahoma



Ron Dreeszen
Oregon



Paul R. Walker
Panama, C. Z.



William G. Kays
Pennsylvania



Jack E. Rau
Philippines



Raul B. Barreras
Puerto Rico



Joseph A. Lanoie
Rhode Island



Oral O. Cox
South Carolina



R. C. Gabrielson
South Dakota



Joe W. Darden
Tennessee



Gilliam W. Moody
Texas



Clark Bonner
Utah



R. H. Vincelette
Vermont



John L. Gayle
Virginia



N. E. Iverson
Washington



George D. Siehl
West Virginia



Vernon Grosenick
Wisconsin



Frank M. Shaffer
Wyoming

Veterans Day Observances

In a regional Veterans Day address in **Hempstead (Nassau County), N.Y.**, the Legion's Nat'l Commander, John H. Geiger, said: "Nothing short of a national disaster is imminent unless prompt measures are taken to restore to military service the position it should and must have in the order of things."

"In the space of a few short years," said the Commander, "we have witnessed the increasing degradation of honorable military service by those who apparently have the destruction of the American way of life as a primary goal."

"The truly tragic aspect of this unfortunate matter," he said, "is the degree of success these individuals have had in selling this alien philosophy—turning our own guns against us, so to speak, by using the same constitutional guarantees so many Americans have fought and died for in a cause that can only mean the ultimate destruction of those freedoms."

As proof of this assertion, Commander Geiger cited incidents of Vietnam veterans returning home. "not to the heroes' welcome accorded those of prior conflicts, but to ridicule."

He emphasized that the time has come for "those who care about America" to speak out in the strongest possible terms against "those who would have us believe that military service to the United States of America is a dishonorable thing."

Legionnaires around the country, in general, accepted the new Veterans Day date of October 25, and made their ob-



Post 26, Hobbs, N.M., heard talks on Civil Air Patrol activities. From left are guest speakers Maj. Harold Smith and Lt. Vida Burkett (an Auxiliare) and Post Cmdr R. E. Taylor and Capt. William Burkett, of the Southeastern Sqdn CAP, a Legionnaire.

servances accordingly. "Congress created a string of long week-ends," remarked The Arizona Legionnaire, "and included this great day for veterans in the menu." Arizona posts held public events, including parades, speeches, barbecues, and reunions, with especially large parades at **Tucson, Phoenix and Tempe.**

The **Delaware Legion** invited, as speaker, Jerome Neisman, Past Dep't Cmdr, New York, who welcomed those

attending at the Memorial Plaza, Delaware Memorial Bridge, "to remember the sacrifices and services rendered by America's fighting men, both the living and the dead."

In **Smithville, Texas**, Post 180 shared the observance with civic and service groups and had the assistance of the local Cub Scout troop and the Smithville H.S. band.

On the national scene, the Sacred Torch Ceremony was again a highlight of the National Veterans Day ceremonies conducted in the Amphitheater at **Arlington National Cemetery, Va.**, Vice President Spiro Agnew was the keynote speaker. Military attaches from the Embassies of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Israel and Italy carried the flaming torches. Veterans from the American Legion, the Jewish War Veterans and the Disabled American Veterans were the participants on behalf of the United States veterans groups.

New Legion Division Alignments

The American Legion's Americanism Division and the Children and Youth Division have been consolidated and will be known as the Americanism and Children & Youth Division. Frederick T. Kuszmaul is the Director. Randel Shake remains as consultant for Children & Youth. All activities and reports of the combined divisions will be made through Director Kuszmaul.

The Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Division and the Economic Division have been consolidated and will be known as Veterans Affairs-Rehabilitation & Economic Division. Edward Golembieski will be the Director. Austin Kerby remains as Director for Economics. All activities and reports of the combined divisions will be made through Director Golembieski.

Air Force Chess Team Winner

Leading all the way in the 12th Annual Armed Forces Chess Championship Tournament held in the Legion's Hall of Flags in Washington, D.C., the Air Force team concluded a week-long competition with a team score of 48. The Sea Services earned 32 points and the Army 28.

Air Force 2nd Lt. Brendan Godfrey, of Kirtland AFB, N.M., won the individual championship with a score of 10 out of a possible 12, nosing out his teammate, the 1970 champion, Maj. John A. Hudson, Mather AFB, Calif., with 9½ points. Air Force Capt. Robert Bliss, Military Airlift Command, Charleston AFB, S.C., was third with 9.

The Emery Trophy and other awards were presented during a reception and buffet, with Legion Nat'l Adjutant William F. Hauck acting as Master of Ceremonies. Maj. Gen. Leo Benade, U.S.

Army, deputy assistant secretary of defense, along with Miss America of 1970, Phyllis George, of Denton, Texas, a USO troop entertainer, were present to accept an American Legion plaque honoring the USO for its 30 years of service to the Armed Forces.

BRIEFLY NOTED



VA facility named for late Gil Stordock

A new 200-bed, \$3.3 million nursing care building in the Grand Army Home for Veterans, at **King, Wis.**, was named for the late Gilman (Gil) H. Stordock, Sr. Legionnaire Stordock served the nation in the Mexican Border War, WWI, and WW2, was a sub-regional VA manager, then commandant of the Grand Army Home, and a member of the Wisconsin Board of Veterans Affairs. Principal speaker was John R. Moses, Secretary, Wisconsin Dep't of Veterans Affairs. In the photo, l. to rt., are Auxiliary Dep't President Lorene Doerfler, Legion Past Dep't Cmdr Ed Ormsby, Past Dep't President Clarice Tewes, Dep't Cmdr Verne Grosenick, and Dep't Service Officer Fred Heinle.

The Legion in **New York, N.Y.**, sponsored a drive to encourage children of all faiths to register in the "Released Time Program" in the city's schools (permitting children time off to receive religious education in their particular faiths). At the end of the last school year, about 75,000 children had enrolled in the city's schools for the program. In Queens County the total was 26,706, the highest of the five boroughs of the city, according to Frank Scalise, Civics Chairman of **Elmhurst-Jackson Heights (Queens) Post 298.** In the photo, new



School-church cooperation in New York

Queens Borough President Donald R. Manes receives a thank-you greeting card from Michael Tatich, Jr., representing the Queens Released Time students. Looking on are Michael's mother, Mrs. M. J. Tatich; Rev. Robert S. Baker, Executive Sec'y of Released Time Committee of New York City; and Legionnaire Scalise.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Gov. Robert Docking, of Kansas, who has accepted membership on the Legion's Nat'l Distinguished Guests Committee.

Nat'l Adjutant William F. Hauck, made an honorary member of the 38th Division of the Army Nat'l Guard during a briefing he and other Legion officials were given at the 38th Headquarters in Indianapolis. The briefing was held to acquaint Legion officials with the new alignment of the Guard and specifically to the responsibilities of the 38th Division. The briefing was arranged by Brig. Gen. Robert G. Moorhead, Cmdg Gen. of the 38th, which covers a three-state area including Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. General Moorhead is a long-time Legionnaire. His late father, Robert Moorhead, was a Legion founder.

Edward T. Hoak, Pennsylvania Legion Dep't Adjutant, appointed Veterans Affairs Advisor to Gov. Milton J. Shapp.

DEATHS

James L. Brown, Sr., 75, of Puyallup, Wash., Past Dep't Cmdr (1958-59).

Edwin J. Tippet, Jr., 78, of Fort Myers Beach, Fla., formerly of Toledo, Ohio, editor and publisher of the Toledo American Legion Press from 1921 through 1966, and a past president of The American Legion Press Assoc.

Harry E. Polk, 84, of Williston, N. Dak., Past Dep't Cmdr (1946-47), publisher emeritus of the Williston Herald, educator, and formerly president of the Nat'l Reclamation Assoc. for four years; for two years he was a member of the Water



Harry E. Polk

Resources Task Force of the Second Hoover Commission.

Clarence W. Whitemyer, 73, of Louisville, Ohio, Past Dep't Cmdr (1951-52) and Nat'l Executive Committeeman from 1954-56. He was vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Public Relations Commission in 1956-57.

George Huddleston, Jr., 51, of Potomac, Md., Past Dep't Cmdr of Alabama (1950-51).

Gray I. Morriss, of Houston, Texas, who attended the Legion's Paris Caucus.

Albert Beliveau, 84, of Rumford, Me., Past Dep't Cmdr (1924-25), Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1932-34, and formerly a Justice of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Judicial Court.

T. E. West, of St. Louis, Mo., Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman, 1942-46.

Garland M. Owen, 67, of Chase City, Va., a vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Emblem Committee since 1961.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Fowl River Post 250, Theodore, Ala.; Howell-Gittens Post 266, Hapeville, Ga.; Taylor-Fields Post 591, Macon, Ga.; Sembach Post 11, Sembach, Germany (Dep't of France); Crailsheim Post 21, Crailsheim, Germany (Dep't of France); Bayou Liberty Post 374, Slidell, La.; Cuernavaca Post 10, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico; Mabuhay Post 78, Quezon City, Philippines; Jose Antonio Bartolomei Post 147, Ponce, Puerto Rico; Mt. Rushmore Post 306, Rapid City, S. Dak.; Renner Post 307,

Renner, S. Dak.; and Benito Martinez Post 492, Fort Hancock, Texas.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimony by those who know him best that he served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Robert Rossier (1958) and **Frank Sprague** (1971), Post 152, Compton, Calif.

Albert F. Epifanos (1971) and **J. Ray Sweeney** (1970), Post 276, Los Angeles, Calif.

Chester M. Horsford (1971), Post 484, Simi Valley, Calif.

George W. Firth, **Arthur Olesen** and **James F. Simpson** (all 1972), Post 117, Newington, Conn.

Franklin H. Britton, **Joseph J. Malloy** and **Walker Redmon** (all 1971), Post 13, Washington, D.C.

B. W. Sebring, **J. B. Starnes**, **Earl Sumpter** and **Werner J. Wipperfurth** (all 1971), Post 13, Lewiston, Idaho

Frank S. Dunn and **Otis K. Karr** (both 1970), Post 1256, Semour, Ill.

Keneth Marx (1970) and **Frank Simms** (1971), Post 172, Jasonville, Ind.

Bert A. Nelson (1971), Post 300, Indianapolis, Ind.

Theodore G. Pabian (1971), Post 196, Boston, Mass.

Walter Holt, **John Howarth** and **John Greenhalgh** (all 1971), Post 314, Fall River, Mass.

Martin Risnes and **Howard Winkelman** (both 1971), Post 49, Pequot Lakes, Minn.

Judge Victor H. Johnson and **John E. Gillis** (both 1970), **Charles H. Reeve** (1969) and **Hubert F. Dear** (1971), Post 222, Hibbing, Minn.

Lawrence W. Kintner, **Callie Lake**, **N. L. Barnes**, **Peter W. Gladbach** and **W. G. Husted** (all 1971), Post 264, Marceline, Mo.

Charles H. Eschmann and **Charles J. Rahmberg** (both 1971), Post 335, Bellefontaine Neighbors, Mo.

George Flint, **Wallace Flint** and **Otto Grammettetter** (all 1971), Post 30, Harrington Park, N.J.

William A. Bartling and **Joseph Iovanisci** (both 1971), Post 84, Oaklyn, N.J.

William Edmonson, **Edward Eldridge**, **Frank Esposito**, **William Ferraro** and **Joseph Friel** (all 1971), Post 14, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Peter Goldberg (1962), **Murray Baron** (Deceased), **Ralph Feder** and **David Rosenberg** (All 1965) and **Leo Kraus** (1967), Post 22, New York, N.Y.

Edward G. McAneny and **Lawrence Smith** (both 1971), Post 291, Greenville, N.Y.

Thaddens Cerefin, **Frank A. Corti**, **Raymond Dart**, **Donald E. Delbridge** and **Darwin Gilman** (all 1971), Post 332, Batavia, N.Y.

Richard Denbleyker, **Richard N. Donovan**, **George Hanson**, **Sr.**, **John Hyvonen** and **Floyd McKinley** (all 1967), Post 418, Phoenix, N.Y.

Joseph Sabatino, **Robert Stewards**, **Jack Susse** and **Pasquale Tarantella** (all 1971), Post 506, Ossining, N.Y.

Walter Beattie, **Charles A. Child**, **James E. Cole**, **James H. Decker** and **Neil V. Eidel** (all 1972), Post 685, Port Jervis, N.Y.

James O'Leary, **Melvin Stage**, **Bernard Sweeney**, **Irwin Turcotte** and **Lawrence Waite** (all 1971), Post 821, Clayton, N.Y.

Louis M. Doyle, **Archie Garlach**, **Harry Milen**, **William O. Wiley** (all 1969) **William Saunders** (1970), Post 832, Cape Vincent, N.Y.

Harold M. Washburn, Sr. (1970, Post 1231), Clinton Heights, N.Y.

Thomas G. Soccocio (1971), Post 1276, Syracuse, N.Y.

John W. Judski (1971), Post 1305, Binghamton, N.Y.

Myron Van Dusen, **Edwin Waeghe**, **John Carrigan**, **Albert Nevelizer** and **Robert Erb** (all 1970), Post 1430, Marion, N.Y.

Leonard V. Parisi (1972), Post 1437, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Eugene Flanagan (1970), Post 1451, Sanborn, N.Y.

Walter Chituck (1970), Post 1545, Eastport, N.Y.

H. J. Rumble (1971), Post 9, Charlotte, N.C.

R. F. Rice, **H. P. Settlemyre**, **Claude H. Thompson**, **E. P. Tuttle** and **R. H. Veach** (all 1970), Post 48, Hickory, N.C.

Stavros S. Costadimas (1969), **G. D. Bostain** (1970) and **William J. Schwan** (1971), Post 87, High Point, N.C.

Albert Armstrong, **G. W. Black**, **J. P. Black**, **Joe Heuchert** and **Alfred Hartje** (all 1971), Post 168 St. Thomas, N. Dakota

Robert M. Jack, Sr., **John L. Johnson**, **Thomas J. Joyce**, **A. M. Kelly** and **Francis J. Kiener** (all 1970), Post 11, Lancaster, Ohio.

Russell W. McEldowney and **Lewis R. Pfizenmayer** (both 1971), Post 44, Canton, Ohio

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this veteran are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

ASTP, 13th Co (Fort Benning, Ga., late 1944 or early 1945)—Need information from Capt Long (13th Co Cmdr), 1st Sgt Trucco (Chicago), and any other comrades who recall that James Purvy Mayers was injured when a soldier froze with a grenade launcher, allowing grenade to explode within two feet of Mayers. Write "CD109, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

George K. Kirkland, Oliver C. Majors, Allison C. Masters, E. G. Masters and Joseph Nastasi (1971), Post 312, Belmont, Ohio
 Merl D. Downs and Alex A. Pozniak (both 1971), Post 512, Toledo, Ohio
 James M. Parker (1971) and Edward J. Banks (1970), Post 550, New Richmond, Ohio
 Toby Morris and Gardner S. McAlister (both 1972), Post 29, Lawton, Okla.
 Robert H. Vogel, Edward P. Turner and George R. Wunning, Jr. (all 1971), Post 10, Fort Washington, Pa.
 Leo E. Kachler (1920), Post 494, Gerard, Pa.
 Robert K. Weaver and John Wike (both 1970), Post 286, Cressona, Pa.
 Leonard G. Ricks and Robert J. Wilkinson (both 1971), Post 292, Philadelphia
 Harry Jones, Edward Ferry Sr. and Francis Montgomery (all 1971) Post 584, Mercer, Penna.

George Fitzer, William H. Greup, Llyod C. Milheim, Peter J. Miller and Stanley E. Richards (all 1971), Post 611, Easton, Pa.

Alfonso C. Dalope (1972), Post 49, Philip-pines

Gerald G. Gaulke and Norman C. Matson (both 1970), Post 16, Gann Valley, S. Dakota
 Gottlieb Adam, Joe A. Burckhardt, Albert Christensen, James F. Conlon, and Peter R. Geffre (all 1972), Post 78, Leola, So. Dakota
 Joseph A. St. Charles (1972), Post 17, Gallatin, Tenn.

Clarence Kilgore (1958), C. H. Kilby (1969), Charlie W. Baggenstoss and Jerry Curtis (both 1967 and Carl W. Crisp (1968)), Post 74, Tracy City, Tenn.

Irving Wilson, Charles Wolcott and Raymond Woodard (all 1971), Post 80, Indian Pont, Vt.
 W. V. Blackstock, T. A. Crowell, Sr., W. T. Day, P. C. Edmunds and H. B. Farmer (all 1971), Post 8, South Boston, Va.

J. Hugh Williams (1971), F. O. Marshall, Howard Morris, Hunter Painter and J. J. Robertson (all 1972), Post 93, Buchanan, Va.

Hugo Zuehl and Arthur F. Harlos, Sr. (both 1971), Post 431, San Antonio, Tex.

Ben Allen and Harold Habenicht (both 1958), Robert Blackburn (1959), Klemmet Klemmetson (1960) and Lynn Robinson (1963), Post 160, Seattle, Wash.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is to great to print all.

ARMY

1st Cav Div—(August) Alfred Stevens, P.O. Box 11201, Albuquerque, N.M. 87112
 1st Cav Trp B (1915-19)—(May) James Hannon, 770 James St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13203
 1st Div—(July) Arthur Chaitt, 5 Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19118
 3rd Ord Co MM (WW2)—(June) Raymond Meger, 818 S. Huth, Buffalo, N.Y. 14225
 5th Arm'd Div—(August) Mrs. Claire Watrous, 8549 Lowell St., St. Louis, Mo. 63147
 9th Div—(July) Roger Keith, 170 Hillberg Ave., Brockton, Mass. 02401
 12th Arm'd Div—(July) Warren Maue, RR #2, Box 154, Germantown, O. 45327
 20th Inf, Co I (WW2)—(August) Glen Wolfe, R. 3, Macon, Mo. 63552
 28th Div (AEF)—(June) George Styer, 202 Ash St., Danville, Penna. 17821
 34-409th MM Ord Co.—(July) Mearl LeMal, 143 N. Water St., Spring Grove, Pa. 17362
 38th Ord MM Co.—(July) Edward Nemec, 712 Upsal Rd., Jenkintown, Pa. 19046
 41st Div—(July) Robert Mahl, 3512 W. 76th Place, Chicago, Ill. 60652
 52nd Eng Combat Bn, Co C & Officers, (WW2)—(July) Robert Parcell, 765 No. Main St., Nappanee, Indiana 46550
 63rd Sig Bn—(July) Walter Schaefer, 3782 Cranwood, N.W., N. Canton, O. 44720
 80th Div (WW 1 & 2)—(Aug.) James Hoy, Jr., 1600 Riverhouse Apt. A-1611, South Joyce St., Arlington, Va. 22202
 81st QM Co. (WW2)—(July) L. Z. McCoy, Sr., Rt. 3 Box 234, Seagoville, Tex. 75159

82nd Airborne Div.—(Aug.) Carl Davis 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, O. 44907
 84th Div.—(Aug.) William Johnson, P.O. Box 297, Fort Myers, Fla. 33902
 91st Gen Hosp.—(June) Mrs. Edna Bruhn, P.O. Box 104, Clinton, Iowa 52732
 102nd Ammo Tn (WW2)—(Aug.) Glen Wemple, P.O. Box 217, Boonville, N.Y. 13309
 102nd Div—(July) Abe Mitchell, 2 McKay Rd., Bethel, Conn. 06801
 104th Reg't—(April) Roger Hemond, 97 Pond-view Drive, Chicopee, Mass. 01020
 142nd FA Reg't, 936th & 937th FA Bns.—(June) Gene Locklar, P.O. Box 742, Little Rock, Ar. 185th Sig. Bn (1950-52)—(Aug.) Richard Levitz, 345 So. 16th St. Apt. H-23, Lebanon, Pa. 17042
 202nd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Newton Edwards, 2717 E. Portland St., Springfield, Mo. 65804
 204 Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Elman Ellsworth, 1035 S. 15th East, Salt Lake City, Utah
 250th Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(June) Milton Broussard, 108 Felecie Dr., Lafayette, La.
 313th Ammo Tn. 313th Trench Mortar Bat. Co. E—(Aug.) Barbara E. Bailey, Guthrie Center, Iowa 50115
 313th FA, Bat C (WW2)—(June) Chris Bente, 5460 101st Ave., Pinellas Park, Fla. 33565
 316th Inf. Co. E—(June) Paul Flinchbaugh, 820 S Pine St., York, Pa. 17403
 319th Inf. Co. I (WW2)—(Aug.) George Reed, Box 464, Vanderbilt, Pa. 15486
 329th Inf, Co G—(Aug.) G. H. Wolfe, 836 Barker Rd., Fremont, O 43420
 332nd Ambulance Co (WW2)—(June), Harry Brown, 16715 Kenyon Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio 44120
 346th Eng Co D—(July) James Scott, 937 West Bradford, Seward, Nebraska, 68434
 349th Inf, Co H (WW2)—(Aug.) John Tray, 1617 E. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa 52501



Maj. Gen. Pham Van Dong, ARVN (Ret.), War Veterans Minister, cuts ribbon to open Saigon Post 34's new post home and mark new progressive step in Viet-American community relations. At left: VC Edward Meyers and Post Cmdr Jack Patton.

437th Ord MV Assembly Co.—(June) Alvin Tase, 32121 Bretton, Livonia, Mich. 48152
 447th AAA AW Bn, Bat B—(July) E. C. French, Box 237, Roswell, N.M. 88201
 476th AAA Bn Sa CA (1942-46)—(Aug.) Clemon Kilburn, RR #2, Lutts, Tenn. 38471
 496th ORD HAM Co.—(July) Truman Lander, 4947 Orchard Lane, Rockford, Ill. 61103
 504th ORD Co, HM—(June) M. Bauer, P.O. Box 44, Clay Center, Ks. 67432
 554th AA AW Bn, Mobile—(Aug.) Thomas Raynak, 1128 Standard Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
 567th AAA Aw Bn—(July) Floyd Shelton, 1905 College St., Newberry, S.C. 29108
 591st Eng Boat Reg't, Co B—(Aug.) Frank Sutton, 313 N. State, Elk City, Okla. 73644
 702nd Tank Bn—(Aug.) Robert Brookhouser, 941 West 10th St., Erie, Pa. 16500
 713th Rwy Oper Bn—(July) Orville Reynolds, 931 Fifth St., Union Beach, N.J. 07735
 729th Rwy Oper Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Albert Colello, 4251 4th Ave., Altoona, Pa. 16602
 744th R.O.B.—(June) Nick Salvio, 2600 Arcadia Rd., Sioux Falls, S.D. 57105
 757th Eng Parts Supply Co.—(Aug.) J. R. McKinley, 511 West Town St., Columbus, Ohio
 817th TD Bn—(June) Frank Hartwig, 236 East St., Pittsford, N.Y. 14534
 835th Eng Bn (AVN, WW2)—(May) Alfred F. Williams, 2 Wellesley Lane, Hicksville, N.Y.
 997th Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(June) James Swank, 210 E. Walnut, Hill City, Kansas 67642

NAVY

3rd Spec Seabees—(July) Cy Caruso, 8390 Jefferson Hwy, New Orleans, La. 70123
 4th Seabees (WW2)—(Aug.) Dan Noonkester, 2938 Field St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76117

6th Naval District Shore Patrol (WW2)—(July) James Bigham, 21 Bradley Blvd., Greenville, S. Carolina 29609
 14th Seabees—(July) William Fulton, 5394 E. 26th St., Tulsa, Okla. 74114
 29th Seabees—(Aug.) W. P. Mast 1319 N. Randall Rd., Aurora, Ill. 60506
 35th Seabees—(March 1973) Wilfred Barker, Box 388, RD #1, Port Jervis, N.Y. 12771
 84th Seabees—(Aug.) Harry Wujcik, 19453 Ryan, Detroit, Mich. 48234
 115th Seabees—(July) Glenn Carlson, 207 E. Wells St., Geneseo, Ill. 61254
 569th Seabees Maint Unit—(June) Fred Lohman, 130 W. Mountain, Apt. 102, Glendale, Calif. 91202
 Lion Four Base & Naval Sup Depot, 3205 Manus (Admiralty Islands)—(July) F. C. Gardner, P.O. Box 14, San Pedro, Ca. 90733
 LST 170, Coast Guard—(June) Francis W. Gerling, 1383 Severn Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43209
 PT Boats, All Hands—(Jan.) William Nelson, 6161 Lincoln Ave., Buena Park, Cal. 90620
 USNTC, Co. 39 (Bainbridge, Md., 1951)—(Aug.) James D. Fernihough, P.O. Box 102, Reno, Ohio 45773
 USS ABSD #1—(Aug.) Robert Tuxford, 349 W. 150 St., Harvey, Ill. 60426
 USS Attu (CVE 102)—(Aug.) Lou Perazzo, 232 Sequoia Dr., San Anselmo, Calif. 94960
 USS Biloxi (CL 80)—(Mar.) Eric Russell, Northgate, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708
 USS Callaghan (DD 792)—(July) Robert Thatch, 2406 Sunset Blvd., Anderson, In.
 USS Edison (DD 439)—(July) Robert Cloyd, 1422 S. 5th St., Lafayette, Ind. 47905
 USS Essex (CV9)—(Aug.) U.S.S. Essex C-V-9, Incorporated, P.O. Box 10123, Louisville, Ky.
 USS Henley (DD391)—(July) Roy Anglen, P.O. Box 198, Hume, Ill. 61932
 USS Hunter Liggett (APA 14, WW2)—(Aug.) Joseph Rubino, Box 1307, Glendale, Calif.
 USS Leviathan (WW2)—(Apr.) R. Hedlander, 45 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 06830
 USS Oakland (CL 95)—(Aug.) Larry Reilly, Sr., 2334 Minuteman Way, Costa Mesa, Calif. 92626
 USS Sargo (SS188)—(Aug.) U.S.S. Sargo Reunion, P.O. Box 835, Rockford, Ill. 61105

AIR

14th Air Force—(March-May-Aug.) Milt Klein, 9 Interstate St., Suffern, N.Y. 10901
 37th Air Ser Gp, Hq & Hq Sqdn (WW2)—(Aug.) Edward Palmer, 126 Laurel Ave., Sea Girt, N.J. 08750
 45th & 143rd Aero Sqdns (Gerstner Field, WW1) (May) Samuel Paul, 540 E. Gravers La., Philadelphia, Pa. 19118
 91st Bomb Gp H—(July) George Parks, 109 Wilshire Ave., Vallejo, Calif. 94590
 444th Bomb Sqdn, Medium (WW2)—(July) Norman Gerwin, 501 S. Patterson St., Gibsonburg, Ohio 43431
 466th Bomb Gp H (Attlebridge AF England 1944-45)—(May) Edwin Sjöholm, Jr., 6144 Beachway Dr., Falls Church, Va. 22041
 897th Sig Co Depot, Avn—(June) R. H. McGhee, 9312 Buxton, Dr., St. Louis, Mo. 63126

MISCELLANEOUS

Pennsylvania Survivors Of The Pearl Harbor Attack—(July) Samuel Zangari, Cool Creek Road, Wrightsville, Pa. 17368

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Oct. 31, 1971

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1971	\$ 1,595,671
Benefits paid since April 1958	11,416,547
Basic Units in force (number)	116,164
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1971	14,481
New Applications rejected	9,312

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four full units up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Available up to four full units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD WE END OUR

AS MY SENATE service has amply demonstrated, I am not a foe of genuine foreign aid, having long since acknowledged that any country as advantaged as ours should do what it can to help other people improve their lot. But no longer will I endorse an aid program which has been twisted into a parody and a farce.

What is wrong with our aid program?

First, there is the cost. The annual foreign aid authorization bill was but the tip of the iceberg. This year, it constituted only about two-fifths of the Administration's total foreign aid program of over \$9 billion! The staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has calculated that for the coming five years, foreign aid will cost the U.S. Government over \$51 billion!

These figures, alone, should give us pause. We simply cannot afford to sustain such an outlay out of habit, especially when in terms of its stated objectives—the containment of communism, the promotion of economic development and the advancement of freedom—the program is a proven failure.

Secondly, the foreign aid program has been twisted around until it has come to serve private business interests at the expense of the American people. In too many countries we have poured in money to provide our biggest corporations with a "favorable climate for investment," where profits are choice and the tax bite small. Furthermore, through government insurance, the risk of loss due to political instability, riot, revolution or expropriation has been largely lifted from the investor and shifted to the U.S. taxpayer. Our aid program has become a spreading money tree under which big business finds shelter when it

invests abroad. Small wonder that the crumbling ghettos in our cities, along with our declining rural communities, have to beg for new capital!

Thirdly, there is the major preoccupation with the massive disbursement of U.S. munitions at bargain basement prices. Most of the world has become a dumping ground for ships, tanks and planes, which we label as excess to our needs. Easy credit is available at interest rates below the cost of money to the U.S. Government. The Military Assistance Program has become a preposterous scandal. It should be drastically curtailed.

It is time to draft a new aid program. Our aid policy is not only an aspect of our total foreign policy, it is also a reflection of the life and values of our society. If, as a result of the sobering experience in Vietnam, we are disposed to revive traditional American values, we can devise a constructive aid program designed to really help the struggling poor of the world, as well as to serve the legitimate needs of America.

"YES"

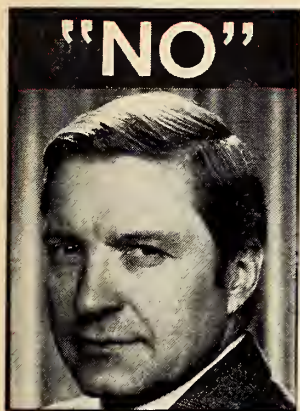


Sen. Frank Church
(D-Idaho)

Frank Church

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

FOREIGN AID PROGRAM?



Sen. Charles H. Percy
(R-Ill.)

THE REJECTION of the foreign aid bill in the Senate last October was, to my mind, an abdication of responsibility which can adversely affect peace, security and development in many areas of the world.

Understandably, there are aspects of the foreign aid program unsatisfactory to each of us in the Senate. But must we destroy what we deem to be

desirable in order to destroy what we deem to be undesirable? Can any among us say that the program is all wrong, that all military and economic aid should be eliminated, that we should turn our backs on Israel or show indifference to the plight of 9 million Pakistani refugees?

Can we say that the Nixon Doctrine, which seeks to minimize U.S. military action abroad by providing aid to nations willing to defend themselves, should be abandoned? Can we say no to further help for needy children, health, and economic development?

Whether we approve of the government of Greece or not, the fact is that we must not undermine the eastern flank of NATO at a time when Soviet intervention in the Eastern Mediterranean is growing. Whether we like the idea of sending more millions in military and supporting assistance to Cambodia or not, the fact is that the Cambodian forces are engaging five North Vietnamese divisions which might otherwise be harassing our own forces in South Vietnam. My point is that there was much of importance in the bill that was defeated in the Senate.

The United States cannot and must not be a world dropout. As still the most powerful and richest nation on earth, we have the responsibility to be responsible.

Following World War 2, a Republican Congress and a Democratic President fashioned a program of economic assistance to nations crippled by that war and to newly independent nations. Subsequently, many nations were given military assistance to help them cope with possible aggression and insurgencies. The programs were often controversial and sometimes poorly administered. But the overriding result was the revival of Western Europe; the rebuilding of Western Germany and Japan as democracies; and substantial economic development in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Much stability was achieved, millions received educations that would not have been possible otherwise, modern medication reached the most remote peoples, and technical assistance led to new industries and new jobs throughout the world.

We cannot take leave of the world. While our first duty must always be to our own people, we should so conduct our affairs that we may continue to contribute to peace, security and development in the wider world of which we are a part.

Charles H. Percy



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for January the arguments in PRO & CON: Should We End Our Foreign Aid Program?

IN MY OPINION OUR FOREIGN AID PROGRAM SHOULD BE ☐ SHOULD NOT BE ☐ ENDED.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

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Issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➔

A NEW FOOTHOLD FOR "CONQUERED" DISEASES

(Continued from page 23)

doctors' advice for the full series of immunizations. To change their minds, or to jog them, public information campaigns are important. Campaigns include such things as this article, the urgings of health foundations like the March of Dimes, health department reminders published in newspapers or broadcast on radio and TV, and the like. In general, it is not parent resistance that has to be overcome, but parent inertia.

When the Legion's 1971 national convention urged Legion posts to cooperate in local immunization programs, one of the things the Legion's Children & Youth Committee had in mind was for posts to cooperate with their health departments in spreading local reminders of the importance of immunization even when there are no epidemics. There's no such thing as having too many salesmen against disease.

These publicity campaigns work when tackled with vigor. Our voluntary immunization system has been enormously successful in spite of the holes in it. But to keep working well it does require constant public information campaigns, since new generations of parents and children constantly come on the scene.

The children of the poor, in both country and city, make up our least immunized group. Yet they need vaccination the most. Because of the close quarters in which they live, they are most apt to be the focal point of epidemics once immunization levels get too low. Fewer of the poor have family doctors, and the family doctor is the most effective salesman of immunization. Public health departments stand by to immunize the children of the poor in free clinics. Many health departments campaign intensively, with the support of news media, to try to get parents to bring their children in.

JUST LIKE the family doctor, most free clinics will urge immunization if a child is brought in for any reason. Possibly the best immunized children among the poor are those who were taken to a free clinic because they needed something else. While there, the clinic persuaded the parents to initiate immunization in addition to tending to the immediate purpose of the visit.

"Among the poor," says a federal public health official, "the hardest children to immunize are those the clinics never see because they are never sick enough to be brought in for some other reason." Also, just as with some who can afford their own doctors, there can be trouble getting the children back for later shots, even if they are started on a series.

In the absence of the compulsory vaccination which nobody wants, the answer to parent inertia is to step up the

public information campaigns of persuasion and to make it as easy as possible for the parents to follow through.

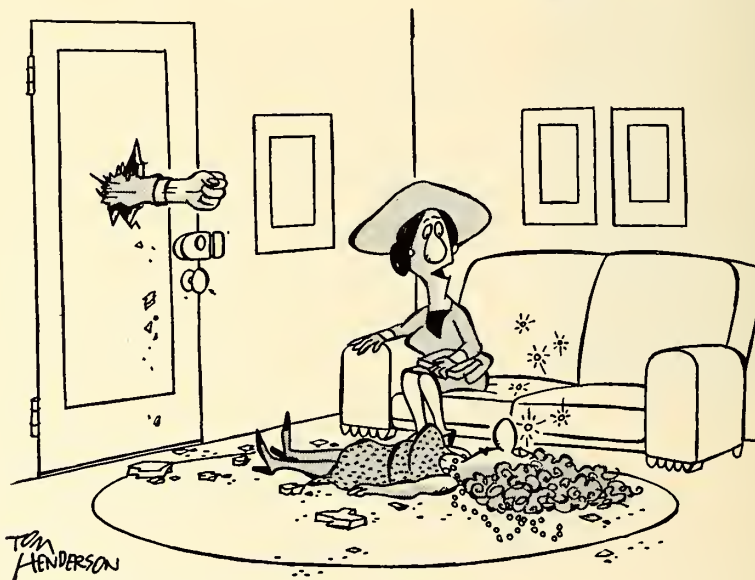
Making it easy involves at least two things.

One is to give precise information for all to hear or see. The New York City Health Department, for instance, will go on TV with an immunization message and give a telephone number that any parent can call in order to be steered to the nearest clinic. Another is to make sure that parents don't have to travel too far to get their children to a clinic. The

clinics. Around the nation, other posts have done likewise. There are outstanding examples, for instance, in Arizona and Florida.

All the above is probably a sufficient, brief review of the fact that there's still life in most of our "conquered" contagious diseases. It's clear that the time hasn't come to be complacent about them or neglectful of the steps needed to keep them "conquered."

Meanwhile, German measles (or rubella) offers a special 1971-72 situation. You recall that the next epidemic is about due. The last one in 1964 caused



"Does he always come home in a grumpy mood?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

farther they have to go, the fewer will come. When the Legion's resolution urged posts to help see that no area lacks free immunization for the children of the poor, one of the things the Legion's Children & Youth Committee had in mind was those areas where it's a long way to a free clinic.

The Committee hoped that posts might look into their local situations and, if need be, perhaps try to be instrumental in having either permanent or temporary vaccination centers set up that were more easily available. It might be noted that for many years Legion posts in Chicago have worked closely with the health department there. Several of the posts in crowded Chicago neighborhoods have periodically made their post homes available for concentrated neighborhood vaccination drives. The health department sent personnel and vaccine, and these posts have sometimes jammed the premises with neighborhood parents and children who gladly came, though they had not gone to more distant permanent

birth defects—including cataracts, heart trouble and mental retardation, among others—in about 20,000 unborn children and may have caused as many as 30,000 stillbirths or deaths at birth.

The rubella vaccine is so new that the present generation of schoolchildren was not vaccinated in infancy. Routinely vaccinating one-year-olds is not enough. A drive is on to vaccinate all children up to age 12 or so, which is the age group through which an expected epidemic would normally run. That should nip the epidemic in the bud. Since we know that there are those who slip through the efforts of officialdom to get all children vaccinated, the important message here is that any reader who can do anything to see to the vaccination of any children against rubella ought to do it.

We could stop right there, but perhaps more rubella information is in order. This could be a tough vaccination campaign. It isn't the children who are to be vaccinated who are in any immediate danger. Rubella is hardly ever a very

serious illness to them. That tends to dampen the motivation for voluntary vaccination.

It is the unborn children of mothers who may catch rubella from unvaccinated children who are in danger. That makes the situation complex and sort of indirect in its meaning. The question immediately arises, why not vaccinate the mothers? To get to that, let's look at how things stand with rubella in a little detail.

APARENTLY 90% of us catch rubella before we are 20 years old. It's so mild that most of us don't even know we've had it. Sample serum tests show rubella antibodies in the blood of 90% of Americans by the time they're 20. That means they had the disease and are immune. So we have 10% of adults who are *not* immune. And that includes 10% of women and 10% of expectant mothers. Consequently, one pregnant woman in ten *may* catch rubella from her children, or friends or neighbor's children. If she does catch it, it can be disastrous to the unborn child during the first three months.

Women can have a serum test and learn whether they are immune or not. If they don't have the antibodies, they are well-advised to beware of pregnancy when rubella is epidemic, and to consult



"Know something? Reading's like TV inside your own head!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

with their doctors on a course to follow.

The public health people are presently urging all women of childbearing age to ask their doctors for a serum test to find out if they have the antibodies, so that those who don't and those who do will know where they stand.

Women who *know* they are not preg-

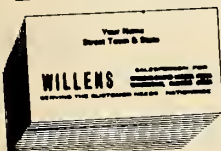
nant, and who *know* they are not going to be pregnant soon, can be vaccinated against rubella themselves without fear. This takes some knowing, and it's better to follow this course under the watchful eyes of a doctor than to accept it as general advice.

Trouble is, in the present state of knowledge, it isn't clear whether an unborn child might not be as badly affected by the fresh rubella vaccine in its mother as it would be by its mother catching rubella. It *seems* that pregnant women *may* be safely vaccinated. But the information on this is so skimpy that no public health officials recommend the routine vaccination of women who are, or soon may be, pregnant. The chance exists that it would be as bad for the unborn child as the disease. It will be some time before doubts about this are cleared up, since deliberate experimentation on pregnant women is out of the question.

BECAUSE of this enormous doubt, the present public health campaign draws its bead on vaccinating not the mothers but the children who might bring the disease home. If that succeeds, the pending epidemic won't come off and the mothers won't be exposed. If it doesn't succeed, we're in for an upsurge of birth defects and stillbirths. Moral: Let's make it succeed. THE END



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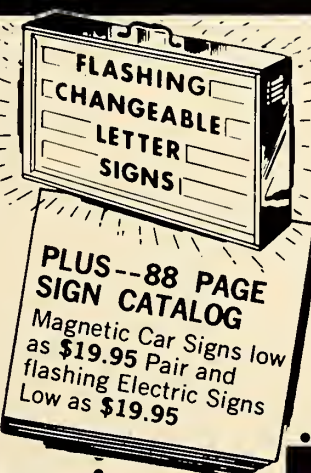


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SOME ABC's OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON INFLATION

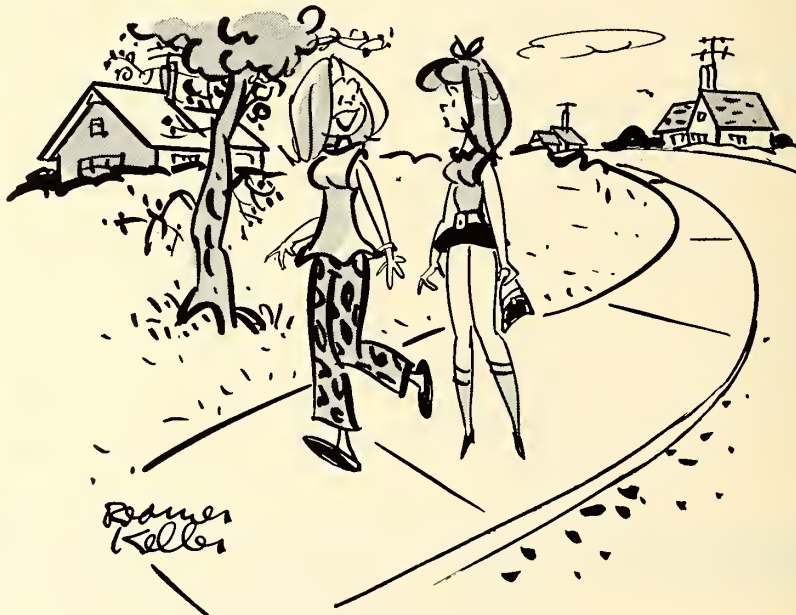
(Continued from page 19)

that trade between nations can be healthy if it just about balances, as ours did in 1971. But if we seek no more than a balance, it must be a balance of the total flow of money back and forth, rather than of the single item of trade. In our case, we send money overseas for such things as foreign and military aid—and our people spend more on tourism—for which nothing comes back unless our trade balance is favorable enough to recapture it. Thus, we must restore the favorable balance of trade in goods that has now vanished, if only

threatened to end *all* foreign aid. Our own worsening inflation had even given other nations advantages beyond what we'd ever intended. In the shape we were in, these had to be arrested.

For this reason, the President imposed a temporary 10% tax on many imports last summer, as a stopgap measure until the effect of more durable arrangements could be felt.

In the long run, import taxes don't solve too many foreign trade problems. The other nations simply retaliate with taxes against our exports. Like the



"My father's at that difficult age—old enough to want to retire, but not rich enough to afford it."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

to keep our substance from draining away in non-trade items whose flow is out of our country.

Our present foreign trade inequities trace back to the end of WW2. Most of our friends (and former enemies) were then prostrate. We had (and still have) the most vigorous and productive economic system in the world, and we were untouched by the physical damage of the war. We deliberately built up other nations' trade and industry, and shared largely in their defense. As long as they needed it, this was good for them and good for us. Having healthy nations to trade with was and continues to be a need of our own.

But, as President Nixon said last summer, most of them are back on their feet. Many nations have been doing better than we have, at our expense. It was time, the President said, to reconsider old favors and compete with them on a more equal footing. The same feeling ran through the Senate when it recently

freeze, the 10% import tax was a shock treatment to arrest a trend and to make it clear that the United States means business in putting its economy on a sounder basis.

More importantly, the President took the dollar off the gold standard abroad. A lot of mystery surrounds the average man's understanding of the hocus-pocus of the overseas American gold dollar, but it isn't all that mysterious.

The basic fact is that we've had two different dollars—the paper dollar at home and the gold dollar abroad. The dollar at home has not been redeemable in gold since Franklin Roosevelt's time. By putting a paper dollar in the hands of a foreign owner it became a gold dollar. In the years since WW2, the inflated paper dollar here has sunk further and further below the fixed value of the American-guaranteed gold dollar abroad.

Look what that did for importers who sold their goods here in competition with

(Continued on page 42)

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SOME ABC's OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON INFLATION

(Continued from page 40)

American business. If the Japanese could make a car cheaper than Detroit can because of lower manufacturing costs, they could sell it here *even cheaper* yet. The paper dollars they got for it from American customers became gold dollars when taken out of the country. Thus, they could undersell Detroit in America not only by the difference in actual costs, but by the margin that their paper dollars increased in value when swapped as gold dollars for yens in

to American workers who can't move overseas as readily as businesses and investments can. The overseas dollar will now "float." It will find its natural value in relation to the yen or the mark and lose its false high value. It will tend to approach the same value as the paper dollar at home. Abolishing the gold dollar will also make it easier for us to sell what we make overseas. The yen, the mark, the pound and the franc will now buy more in the United States, as they



"Stealing the plane; flying to Europe; that's okay. But I still don't think we should have bombed Berlin!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Japan. Tricky? So tricky that our own businessmen and investors who have done the same arithmetic have moved many operations overseas in order to compete not only in actual costs but in the two-value dollar market.

We maintained the gold dollar overseas right after WW2 as a favor to all nations. They needed a stable currency in international trade that none of the rest of them could furnish.

When President Nixon abolished the gold overseas dollar in August, he wiped out an artificial aid to foreign competition that had become especially painful

are worth more in paper dollars than in gold dollars.

Our economic system is inherently so strong that, with such artificial disadvantages removed, we should bounce back in our power to compete with foreign products here and abroad.

The 10% import tax can probably be done away with after a while. But the effect of removing artificial advantages for foreign goods will take time, and it will even be painful for many Americans until a new balance is struck.

American firms which import what they sell here, or which import parts, will be hurt until a slower swing to manufacture the same things competitively in America occurs. There *will* be a new balance, and we *will* be importing less and exporting more. The change in the dollar assures such a slow trend. The 10% import tax hurries it along. In the long run, that will give both American business and labor a boost in spite of short-term pains.

This much, plus the whittling of U.S. foreign aid, is the main drift of the Pres-

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ident's program to check the adverse effect of arbitrary foreign trade advantages on our economy.

The aim, after an unsettling period of breaking entrenched habits, is to strike a more natural balance of international competition—which would be better for American business and wage earners.

American consumers will not benefit price-wise from the foreign part of the program. Imports will cost more than we have been accustomed to pay for them. Advantages must come from stepped up American earnings and employment.

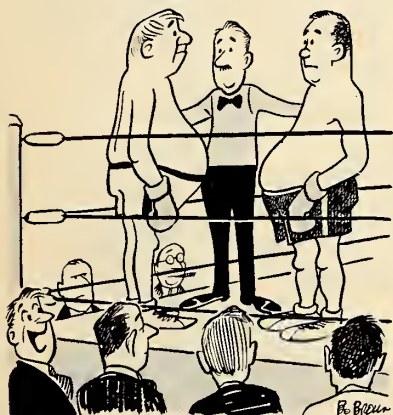
So we come to the home front where the aim is to hold prices of American goods in check. It's plain that everybody understands the broad aims of our controls on wages and prices here.

Most Americans seem to be ready for someone to stop the process of everybody demanding more from everybody else and repeating it endlessly to the detriment of all and the good of none. We are thoroughly sick and frightened of inflation.

WE KNOW that the controls are an effort to put a damper on inflation by bringing government intervention to bear on both sides when labor and management start agreeing to hike things and pass the cost along.

What bugs most people is not the purpose of the controls, but how they can be made to work fairly; how permanent they will be; when, if ever, the program will level off to something that's "normal," and whether or not the controls.

(Continued on page 44)



"Are you sure they're not middleweights?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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SOME ABC's OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON INFLATION

(Continued from page 43)

as they are now shaping up, will work as they're supposed to.

One of the first cries of "unfairness" was that business was getting a better deal than labor when the first controls were announced. Then, when it was announced that labor would be allowed to increase wages at a higher rate than business could raise prices, the squawks ran the other way.

A lot of this talk is just par for the course. We got inflation because everyone naturally wants more for himself than the other guy gets. The controls haven't changed human nature, but they are trying to curb it a bit.

Business was given tax breaks on money it would invest in expansion and other forms of growth. It gets "investment credits" on what it puts into improvements when it comes to figuring tax deductions. But *restrictions* on business also try to encourage it to invest more in growth. The brakes were put on dividend hikes for shareholders in big companies—which should result in profits being invested more readily in growth. The President promised that "windfall profits" would suffer penalties.

Thus, price controls weren't the only restrictions put on business or investors. If they are successfully prodded to turn more of their earnings into growth, that should spur trade and employment. The President and his aides are betting that such growth could pay for the permitted wage increases out of real earnings instead of out of inflation. And that's the



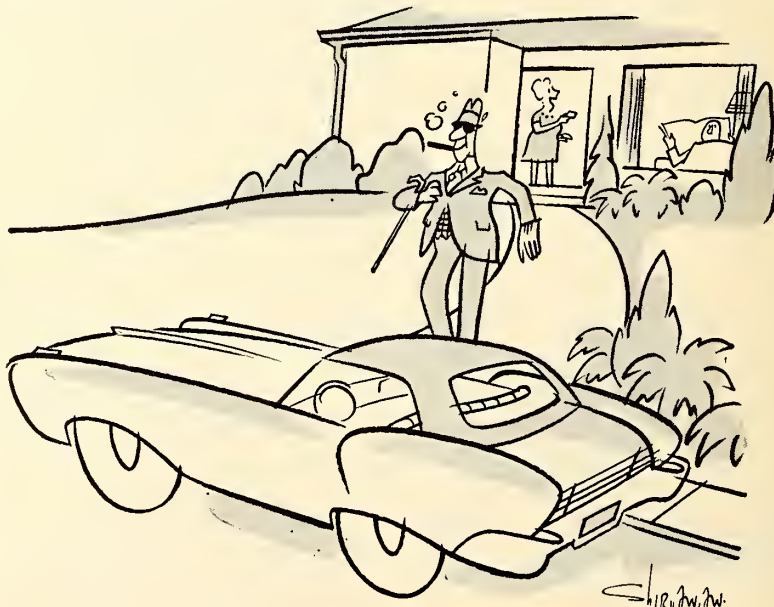
"Gramps—want me to brush your teeth for you while I'm here?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

only way we can all make real gains in our living standards.

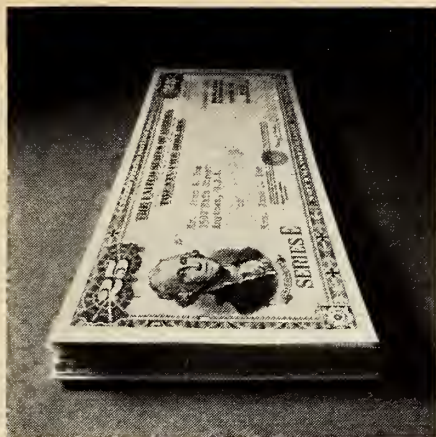
Such steps are urgent. American business, as we've seen, has been persuaded by inflation to spend relatively less on expansion and new developments. That's one of the main reasons why other countries have passed us in some fields where we were once supreme.

But nobody would claim that the first controls were all "fair." They *seemed* to be fair generally, but a system of review boards was set up to hear complaints of unfairness and try to figure



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out who was just jawing and whose claim had merit.

It would be impossible for the first controls to have been fair to everyone. At the time the freeze went on, some wages and prices had just been boosted, while others were overdue. It will plainly take months to sort out the justice and the injustice of applying the controls, in each case, to individual situations as they were at the moment of the freeze.

The board's work won't be made easier by claims that lack merit. Nevertheless, it was heartening to note that General Motors and its appliance workers at Frigidaire announced a deal on Nov. 21 whereby the electrical workers gave up raises to which they were entitled, while GM lowered some prices and agreed to hire back many workers who'd been laid off. More of this is guaranteed to lick inflation.

THERE WAS considerable concern early this winter about when the situation will "level off." In November, the whole business world was plagued with a feeling of uncertainty. Many companies postponed commitments that have to be made to keep the wheels turning. This uncertainty should be short-lived. Most of it is caused by the pains of the changeover to controls. When the various control boards have settled most of the claims for special consideration that they've been wrestling with, we should arrive at a "normal" situation. About the only thing that could then keep the uncertainty alive would be decisions by powerful elements in labor, management or politics to try to buck

(Continued on page 46)



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SOME ABC's OF THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON INFLATION

(Continued from page 45)

the controls. If that happens, we may be in for a long period of chaos.

Nobody knows how long the controls will last. If they can get our economy back on the track, they may quickly be replaced by some gentler form of restraint on a permanent or standby basis, lest in the future we go back to the recklessness of the recent past when everyone took all he could get and passed the cost along. If the inflation and recession are not checked, we may need tougher controls.

THE PRESENT controls are ingeniously devised not to be permanent. The President has created a combination of official, semi-official and voluntary boards to run things in the loosest possible way. It is about the minimum use of the powers Congress voted to give him in 1970. It can all be disbanded with little strain or pain the moment it isn't needed. This easily disposable machinery offers a strong inducement for those who are chafing at the controls to use more voluntary restraint. The sooner the job is done, the sooner the controls can be relaxed.

We noted earlier that until things got so bad, nobody wanted government con-

trols of wages and prices. Of course, labor and management would both rather be free to shoot for all they can get, since that's the nature of the human animal. But leading economists, who are divided into conservative and liberal camps like most other people, were also dead set against controls until very recently.

Just a few years ago, a group of economists held a seminar which some of the most liberal and the most conservative attended. Among them, they could agree on very little. But to a man they then opposed government wage-price controls, and for the same reasons. It is impossible, they said, for bureaucrats in government to fairly judge what everyone who's working for a living in this country should get. They might be able temporarily to arrest a bad situation, given the power. But as time went by, dictatorial power to set wages and prices would become more arbitrary. Favors and graft would creep in, and black markets would grow. Business would become less imaginative and more fearful of taking risks if it needed a bureaucratic stamp on everything it was willing to gamble on. These evils had crept into our wartime controls in

the past. It was an excess of controls (that were once needed) that helped get our railroads into their present sorry state. Government controls in the hands of the dictators have a history of cramping the growth of their economies.

Nobody has changed his mind about all that. The universal dislike of rigid controls helps explain why, when something *had* to be done, the result was such a peculiar mixture of government power tempered by appeals for voluntary restraint.

It explains why the President's con-



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trolling boards are such a mixture of officials, "public members" serving voluntarily, and representatives of labor and business. Everything has been done to prevent creating a permanent wage-price control bureaucracy, and to bring as little official power to bear as possible, while still using enough to persuade.

It explains why so much of "Phase 2" set firm guidelines for the more powerful corporations and unions, but just hoped that the smaller ones would fall in line without the government rubber-stamping everything they might want to do.

The whole setup is about as far a cry from having a Commissar of Business and Labor as you can get while still trying to put official brakes on a runaway situation.

For those who are asking "Will the President's program work?" the better question is "Will *our* program work?" It is not devised to work without a maximum of cooperation in the world of business, labor and politics.

Your two authors have a sneaking suspicion that it will work. While the news media have naturally been playing up the early changeover difficulties, the complaints and the threats of the non-cooperative, we think we sense a general determination in the land to make it work. Most people today recognize that our inflation is no longer something we can tolerate.

THE END

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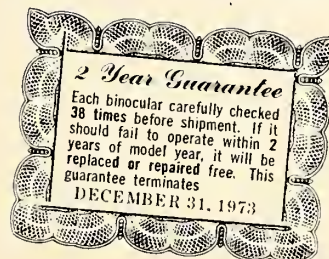
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Now the Department of Interior lists 101 North American species of wildlife that are threatened with extinction. If we care enough for them, we can save them, also.

On the endangered list are 14 mammals, including the eastern timber wolf, the Florida panther and the Key deer; fifty birds such as the whooping crane, southern bald eagle and American peregrine falcon; seven reptiles and amphibians such as the American alligator; and thirty fish including five rare trout species. They are threatened for several reasons: environmental changes and loss of habitat as civilization expands; exploitation by hunters and farmers who consider them enemies; competition of species; disease. Alligators are being decimated by poachers. The California brown pelican is succumbing to pesticides. The bald eagle is succumbing because of pesticides, destruction of nesting areas and illegal hunting. Key deer can't exist among pizza parlors and motels.

The Endangered Species Act of 1966 and the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 have been government efforts to help our vanishing wildlife by research and propagation. But they provide no Federal authority to prevent the kill of endangered species except on government lands. This responsibility is left to the states. Many have passed appropriate laws. One in Louisiana protects hawks, owls, eagles and osprey.



"He's getting on in years, but he's still one of the best pointers in the business."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

More laws would help, but alone they can't solve the problem of our vanishing wildlife, say the conservationists. Each remaining wolf or eagle can't have its own warden to protect it. Prohibition wasn't enforceable. Laws aren't curbing our drug traffic. Western ranchers still feel they must put out poison to kill coyotes and eagles. What is needed is an environmental "Bill of Rights," to be supported by all sportsmen, landowners and society in general. We could get along without these wildlife species. We could also get along without golf, football and cars, but they make our lives more pleasant and interesting. They are integral parts of our lives and living. When a wildlife species becomes extinct, it can never be recovered. And we have lost a small but unique part of our world. For further information on our endangered species, write:

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Washington, D.C. 20240

CUT OFF the bottoms of a pair of your wife's discarded nylons and slip them on over your woolen sox, suggests Glenn Stevens of Bismarck, N.D. The nylon is warm, it'll absorb perspiration that soaks through the wool, and it makes your feet slide more easily into waders and hunting boots.

A RIFLE with a sling has a habit of slipping off your shoulder when you're using both hands to carry duffle or drag a deer. To keep it in place, sew a large button on your jacket's shoulder, recommends Matthew Stinson of Philadelphia, Pa. The sling will catch behind it.

SURE-FIRE squirrel call, suggested by Michael Seaman of Harrisburg, Pa. is to make a fist, then kiss it with a smacking sound. Repeat several times, then scratch around in the leaves with a stick. Squirrels will pop out all over to take a look at you.

FOR CAMPING, sitting on a deer stand, etc. make your own cushion, says Sheila Brown of Holly Hill, Fla. Carry a plastic bag and stuff it, with newspapers at camp or with leaves in the woods. It's reusable and not bulky.

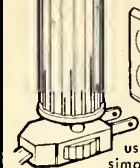
ON long backpacking trips, instead of taking towels (cloth or paper) for drying after washing, try disposable diapers, suggests Craig Nathan of Brainerd, Minn. They're extra light, extra strong and super-absorbent. They can even be reused if dried, or can be disposed of in your campfire.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

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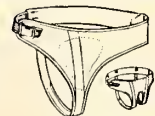
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

HE GOT THE POINT

The master of ceremonies was trying to introduce a singer at a noisy teamsters' convention, but he couldn't get it quiet. Finally, one of the men, obviously in authority, shouted, "Okay you guys, shut up. Let the man work."

Everyone quieted down. Suddenly the singer came from a side entrance singing at the top of his lungs. Without warning, a fist crashed into his face and an indignant trucker said, "You heard the boss. Shut up."

ROBERT RICH

SQUIRREL POWER

A vacationing family loaded its pet squirrel, cage and all, into the front luggage compartment of the foreign, rear-engine car.

At a remote gas station in the mountains, the husband told the station attendant to "fill 'er up" and the family stepped out to look at the beautiful view.

When they returned, the husband asked how much he owed.

"Don't rightly know," the attendant said, "I gave your engine two bags of peanuts—but I'll be danged if I know how to check its oil!"

F. S. MILLHAM

TOUCHÉ

Coming home from a Woman's Lib meeting, the wife saw the poor hubby patiently trying to sew a button on the sleeve of his shirt. With her new air of superiority, she chided him:

"You men think you're so smart, why you've even got the thimble on the wrong finger."

"I know," he reported, "it should be on yours."

LYNN BYERS

THE PRINCE

The best armchair is his castle,
He eats steak and shares our bed,
With curiosity that's boundless
He hears every word that's said.
He's an expert at persuasion
(barking bits of dialogue)
You can love our pup or shun him,
Just don't tell him he's a dog!

WINIFRED FIELDS WALTERS

ONE FALSE STEP

When you're walking a tightrope, don't try
to sidestep trouble.

VAL PETERS

NOT ENOUGH TIME

The prospect of three day weekends
Creates a problem unique—
The problem of how to revive
During a four day week!

THOMAS USK

SOMEBODY CHECK THIS OUT

Will the wage and price controls affect the
wages of sin?

H. E. MARTZ

SPINSTER

She's very tart and acerbic
Concerning the masculine gender,
And years of battle have not taught her
The meaning of surrender
She is the sort of spinster
Whose darkest hour comes when
She realizes life offers nothing
Better to marry than men.

GEORGIE STARBUCK GALBRAITH

"COULD BE"

Just because nobody disagrees with you
doesn't necessarily mean you are brilliant;
maybe you're the boss.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR



"This is Arnold Freber bringing you the
weather. That doesn't mean I'm personally
responsible for it!"

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